

Factors Required for Successful Future Research in Decision Making

AEPI-IFP-0699

AEPI

Army Environmental Policy Institute

Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.					
1. REPORT DATE JUN 1999		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-1999 to 00-00-1999	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Factors Required for Successful Implementation of Future Research in Decision Making				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Environmental Policy Institute ,1550 Crystal Drive Suite 1301,Arlington,VA,22201				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT The purpose of this report is to identify and discuss the reasons for success and failure in the use of futures research for timely decisions. Foresightning activities cause impacts to organizations (or society) in a variety of ways most of which are extremely difficult to measure. As a result, foresighting organizations tend to rely on high-level buy-in and public legitimization as signs of their effectiveness.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 116	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			

Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.					
1. REPORT DATE JUN 1999		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-1999 to 00-00-1999	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Factors Required for Successful Implementation of Future Research in Decision Making				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Environmental Policy Institute ,1550 Crystal Drive Suite 1301,Arlington,VA,22201				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT The purpose of this report is to identify and discuss the reasons for success and failure in the use of futures research for timely decisions. Foresighting activities cause impacts to organizations (or society) in a variety of ways most of which are extremely difficult to measure. As a result, foresighting organizations tend to rely on high-level buy-in and public legitimization as signs of their effectiveness.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 116	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND 5

2. EXAMPLES OF FUTURES RESEARCH USED FOR DECISION-MAKING 9

 2.1 FUTURES IN THE VIRGINIA JUDICIARY: A CONTINUING SUCCESS STORY 9

 2.2 USAID: JAMAICA 2015 AS INPUT TO USAID/JAMAICA’S COUNTRY STRATEGY PLAN 13

 2.3 THE SHELL CASE..... 14

 2.4 THE MONT FLEUR SCENARIOS 16

 2.5. THE FUTURES GROUP: STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR THE OPM FINANCE AND INSURANCE COMPANY..... 18

 2.6 THE FUTURES GROUP: STIMULATION OF INNOVATION 19

 2.7 A SERIES OF SHORT EXAMPLES OF FUTURES RESEARCH TECHNIQUES IN SUPPORT OF STRATEGY, BUSINESS
 INTELLIGENCE AND INNOVATION STUDIES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR..... 20

 2.8 SLIDELL PRIORITIES CONVENTION 23

 2.9 SAN ANGELO R/UDAT PROJECT 23

 2.10 NATIONAL FORESIGHT PROGRAMS 24

**3. WORLDWIDE REVIEW OF FORESIGHT INSTITUTIONS BY PACIFIC NORTHWEST BATTELLE
NATIONAL LABORATORY FOR THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY 30**

4. RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEWS..... 32

5. RESULTS OF THE MILLENNIUM PROJECT LOOKOUT PANEL 39

6. EXAMPLES OF INFORMATION USEFUL IN DECISION-MAKING 51

7. DOES FUTURES RESEARCH HELP DECISION-MAKING? TWO VIEWS..... 54

8. INDIVIDUAL DECISION-MAKING AS A MIRROR OF SOCIO POLITICAL DECISION MAKING 57

9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: 59

APPENDICES 64

 APPENDIX A: 1998 GLOBAL LOOKOUT STUDY - INTERVIEW PROTOCOL..... 64

 APPENDIX B: 1998 GLOBAL LOOKOUT STUDY QUESTIONNAIRES..... 68

 APPENDIX C: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND DEMOGRAPHICS 100

 APPENDIX D: SOME THOUGHTS ON FORESIGHT 105

 APPENDIX E: ATTACHMENTS RELATED TO "FUTURES IN THE VIRGINIA JUDICIARY: A CONTINUING SUCCESS
 STORY" EXAMPLE..... 107

 APPENDIX F: WEB-SITES RELATED TO FUTURES STUDIES..... 110

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to identify and discuss the reasons for success or failure in the use of futures research for timely decisions.

"Foresighting activities cause impacts to organizations (or society) in a variety of ways most of which are extremely difficult to measure. As a result, foresighting organizations tend to rely on high-level buy-in and public legitimization as signs of their effectiveness."¹

Timely decisions in response to early warnings from futures research are rare. Fortunately, there are some notable exceptions. Forecasts of ozone depletion led to the timely decisions in the Montreal Protocol. Human rights forecasts by the KGB led to Perestroika. Population forecasts led to family planning. AIDS forecasts led to massive research and prevention programs. Forecasts in the books *Silent Spring* and *Limits to Growth* stimulated many environmental protection programs.

The primary purposes of futures research are to make you smarter, change priorities, inform decision making, change attitudes of organizations, and provide a context for understanding the meaning of the present. The National Academy of Science reported that *thinking ahead helps to improve intelligence and brain functioning*. If so for individuals, then by extension, so too for organizations. We cannot know the future, but we can anticipate possibilities and consequences, and based on these decide to influence the outcome of events and trends. It is better to be forewarned than not. For example, Herman Kahn pointed out that all the early warning systems in the US and Canada looking north would be irrelevant if the USSR decided to launch missiles over the South Pole. Futures research also provides an avenue for creating and considering alternative futures from conventional wisdom.

The primary sources of information for this report were a series of questionnaires and interviews. More than 250 futurists, scholars, business planners, and policy makers from over 50 countries participated. Representatives in ten locations around the world translated and distributed the questionnaires and conducted interviews in Rome, Moscow, Buenos Aires, Lismore (Australia), London, Teheran, Beijing, Cairo, Madurai (India), Tokyo, and Olomouc (Czech Republic).

The interviews asked policy makers to think about situations in which early warnings were given and timely actions followed. For those situations they were asked to identify the type of information that had been important to effective decision making. The questionnaires asked the international panel to assess the results of the interviews, and to provide additional illustrations of information that triggered effective policy making.

A request was also made via the AC/UNU Millennium Project's two Internet listservs for examples of futures research used in decision-making. In addition, private correspondence was established with professional futurists asking for more details about projects in which they might

¹ Skumanich and Silbernagel, *Foresighting Around the World*, Battelle Northwest National Laboratory, 1997

have been involved. Literature searches followed the input from the listservs and private correspondence.

The international panel rated the following as the top ten *impediments* to timely use of early warnings:

1. **Institutional:** the fact that no one has responsibility to act; lack of adequate coordination among responsible ministries and agencies; institutional inertia
2. **Financial:** lack of funding or the fact that the people who ought to pay are unwilling to do so
3. **Disinterest in the future:** near term issues gain more attention than those that have more distant future consequences
4. **Planning inadequacy:** lack of a long-term view
5. **Personnel:** lack of decision skills - decision-makers do not understand the complexities of the issues about which they must decide
6. **Strategic:** lack of clear-cut strategy and goals, lack of coordinated actions among nations
7. **Complexity:** lack of understanding of the magnitude of problems; lack of models showing complex interdependence of events and policies; lack of understanding of consequences of actions; stereotypical thinking
8. **Political:** the action interferes with national interests or it has been proposed by a political opponent; lack of involvement of regions, corporations and specific groups
9. **Information:** lack of accurate, reliable and sufficient data and information, or the uncertainty of the risk; conflicting information; lack of coordinated scanning
10. **Lack of consensus:** differing interests and ideology among key actors, politicians, public, and particularly lobbying groups

These factors are discussed in both the Interview and Questionnaire sections.

The international panel rated the following as the top fourteen *factors that contribute* to timely use of early warning information:

1. Information that demonstrates unequivocally that a crisis is pending
2. Knowledge about what is possible: how science and technology might affect the outcomes of decisions
3. Education of decision makers and opinion shapers on issues of long-term significance, rather

than those of short term populist interest

4. Simple, clear, precise information in political, cultural and social (non-technical) terms, connected to goals and strategies
5. Sufficient information about what is required to implement various policy options: e.g. manpower, systemic effects, technological change, etc.
6. Information about how a contemplated decision may affect stakeholders
7. Information about the success or failure of other institutions that have similar problems and have attempted to implement policies; inspiring success stories
8. Use of indicators
9. Testimony of eminent scientists
10. Information about probability and risks associated with issues and their policy solutions
11. Attention paid to the issue by the media
12. Accurate projections of computer models
13. Creation and use of accurate simulations and training, which make clear the consequences of actions
14. Clarity of forecasted condition without action and technical feasibility of proposed action

Key lessons from examples of successful application of futures research include: leaders or decision maker(s) should know what futures research is, be interested in the process, and have requested the activity; futures research should have a formal connection to the strategic planning process that is understood by all involved; use at least one formal method that is understandable to all involved; information should not be limited to quantifiable projections, but include rich subjective descriptions of alternative futures that makes future possibilities more real for the decision maker(s); all those involved should understand that futures research provides a framework for thoughtful discussion, rather than predictions; in addition to more analytic methods, some form of workshop should be included to give time for individuals to integrate the concepts in their thinking in a group setting, and the decision maker(s) should participate; producers of futures research and decision makers should be integrated into the overall process as much as possible; it should not be a one time event, but an on-going process of feeding information to the decision process and responding to feedback from impacts.

The report recommends that the impediments and factors listed previously that contribute to timely use of early warning should be used as a check list to guild the preparation of AEPI information for Army decision makers. In part, this information should come from a formalized early warning system. Such a system should collect judgments from a carefully selected group of

international experts about possible early warning signs of environmental issues of potential importance to the Army. It should formalize monitoring of relevant Internet web sites, listservs, seminars and professional meetings, and periodically contact environmental futurists to collect scenarios and forecasts prepared by other organizations and analyze these to determine the environmental consequences of the projections.

A future-oriented Dutch publication captured the essence of futures research when it titled its work "Wise Before the Event." Foresight should shorten the time between early warning and effective decisions. Neither formulation means that forecasts or early warnings must be complete or completely correct. Rather, futures research provides a hazy, restricted set of images of what might be. The central question, therefore, is *can futures research be useful to decision making if its products are necessarily incomplete and inaccurate?* This report explores successful applications (at least in the view of the users) of futures research and some of the factors that inhibit or promote successful applications.

1. Introduction and Background¹

The objectives of this study deal with futures research and its use and usefulness in the decision processes. As will become clear, these activities - futures research and decision making - are entwined (every decision involves some idea or expectation about the future) and are separate (decisions, even good decisions, are made without considering the forces that can shape success or failure.) Therefore, at the outset, some structure is in order to provide perspective to the methods of futures research and the activities involved in decision making.

Forecasts are unavoidably inaccurate and incomplete. Despite these limitations, futures research has been useful in decision making for two reasons: first, because there is no better alternative and some information about the future, however impaired, is probably better than none (although this could be argued), and second, because methods have been derived that aid in decision making despite the shortcomings of forecasting (e.g. scenarios). The methods are, in general systematic, but in no sense is the field of futures research a science, that is its methods do not require statement and validation of hypotheses, the standards of professionalism are essentially ad hoc, and except for a few projects, the information which comprises the field is rarely accumulated.

In futures research, quantitative or qualitative methods may be used to produce normative and exploratory forecasts. Thus all of the methods listed in Figure 1 can be classed as being either quantitative or qualitative, and being applicable to normative or exploratory forecasting (or both). The matrix presented in Figure 1 serves as a simple taxonomy of the methods of futures research. All of the methods below are designed to evoke some understanding of future possibilities.

Five of the techniques however deserve an additional sentence or two because they are new and not yet widely known, or because they may appear to lie outside of futures research, should be included.

- **Agent modeling** involves the construction of computer models in which “agents” populate the screen and are given certain, usually simple, rules of behavior. As simulated time flows, the agents interact according to the rules which may include procreation and passing “genetic” traits from one generation to the next. By observing the way the lifetimes play out, conclusions can be drawn about social behavior, at least to the degree that the individual rules permit such extrapolation.²

¹ Some material in this section is derived from T. J. Gordon, “The Prospects for Accuracy and Completeness in Forecasting,” *Technology Forecasting and Social Change*, forthcoming (1999) and J.C. Glenn (ed), “Futures Research Methodology,” CD-ROM AC/UNU Millennium Project 1999.

² One of the best known examples is *Growing Artificial Societies: Social Science from the Bottom Up*, Brookings, 1996

Figure 1

Taxonomy for Futures Research Methodology

Method	Quantitative	Qualitative	Normative	Exploratory
Agent Modeling	////////////////			////////////////
Complexity based models	////////////////			////////////////
Cross Impact Analysis	////////////////			////////////////
Decision Models	////////////////			////////////////
Delphi		////////////////	////////////////	////////////////
Econometrics	////////////////			////////////////
Environmental Scanning		////////////////		////////////////
Futures Wheel		////////////////	////////////////	////////////////
Genius Forecasting		////////////////	////////////////	////////////////
Morphological Analysis		////////////////	////////////////	
Participatory Methods		////////////////	////////////////	
Regression	////////////////			////////////////
Relevance Trees		////////////////	////////////////	
Scenarios	////////////////	////////////////	////////////////	////////////////
Science Road Maps		////////////////		////////////////
System Dynamics	////////////////			////////////////
Tech Sequence Analysis		////////////////	////////////////	////////////////
Time Series Forecasts	////////////////			////////////////
Trend Impact Analysis	////////////////			////////////////

- Complexity modeling** involves use of the concepts of non linear dynamics in the modeling of complex systems. The field stems from the physical sciences, and its concepts have been used in analysis (and forecasting the behavior) of social systems. Take the transition in Russia from Communism and a planned economy to democracy and a market economy. The characteristics that this transition has in common with a complex system operating in its chaotic regime include: history being a poor indicator of the future, the spontaneous emergence of some self organized sub-elements, the inability to predict the next points on the course of the system's evolution, and the difficulty of determining the effects of actions designed to influence the course of the system. While these similarities are suggestive, the distance to creating a quantitative model that somehow describes how Perestroika in the Soviet Union led to the strengthening of the Mafia, growth in corruption, economic instability and inflation, and social difficulties in Russia is great indeed.³
- Environmental scanning** is the systematic search of current developments, usually through detailed review of selected formal and informal publications, of current developments and trend shifts that suggest that future changes may be brewing.⁴ Although this technique is widely practiced, it is included in this list because, strictly speaking, it is a monitoring of the

³ From a proposal prepared by the Millennium Project and members of the Center for Science and Industrial Policy, Moscow.

⁴ T. J. Gordon and R. Pratt *Environmental Scanning*, The McGraw Hill Encyclopedia of Market Research, 1986.

present, not a system for imagining the future and because it is so relevant to the cases studied here.

- **Morphological analysis** is a method for stimulating innovation. In that sense it is a technique for asking what is possible in the future in a given field. The technique was first illustrated in a search for new kinds of jet engines. It begins with subdividing the system of concern into its major subsystems: in the case of jet engines these might be thrust mechanism, fuel, oxidizer, etc. Then, in turn, each of these subsystems are described in terms of all possible alternatives: for example, the thrust mechanism could be turbojet, ramjet, pulsejet, propjet. The oxidizer could be atmospheric oxygen, liquid oxygen, another chemical source, etc. The fuel could be liquid or solid. Having exhausted the possibilities under each subsystem heading, the alternative approaches are assembled in all possible permutation. For some of the possible combinations, real life systems exist. For others, they do not. Some of these others will be patently impossible; but others at least raise the question "why not". And in attempting to answer this question new inventions are stimulated.⁵
- **Science Road Maps** describes a technique pioneered by the Motorola Corporation and pursued by Santa Fe Institute. In this approach, a "road map" of the potential future developments of a given field of science is laid out in much the same manner as a PERT chart, with developments interconnecting and demonstrating how progress in one area could trigger downstream developments in another. This approach is also useful in competitive analysis (if we don't develop it, they might) and selection of R&D projects.⁶

Just as the methods of futures research can be listed and categorized, so can the **aspects of decision making**. Decisions can be viewed from several different viewpoints. First, a *values perspective* is involved in judging whether the expected outcome of a prospective decision is good or bad. What seems good to one person may seem bad to another, depending on the values they hold. Second, a utility or *rational perspective* can be used. In this approach, one decision may be better than another, if it meets certain rational criteria better than its alternatives. A sub-discipline of operations research and economics probes decisions from this standpoint, using schemes such as portfolio analysis to make risk explicit and proportional to return, and rules such as *mini max* - minimize the chances of maximum loss. Third, the field of *judgment heuristics* deals with the quirks of human decision making, focusing particularly on risk taking and probability judgments. Judgments are often strangely impaired by predilections that are either genetic or environmentally implanted and place an otherwise objective consideration of decision options onto a distorted playing field. Finally, the field of *cognitive science* creates models of decision making from the standpoint of the inductive thought processes involved; these models are often applied to computers as well as humans.

Futures research and decision making come together in any planning enterprise. Ideally, futures

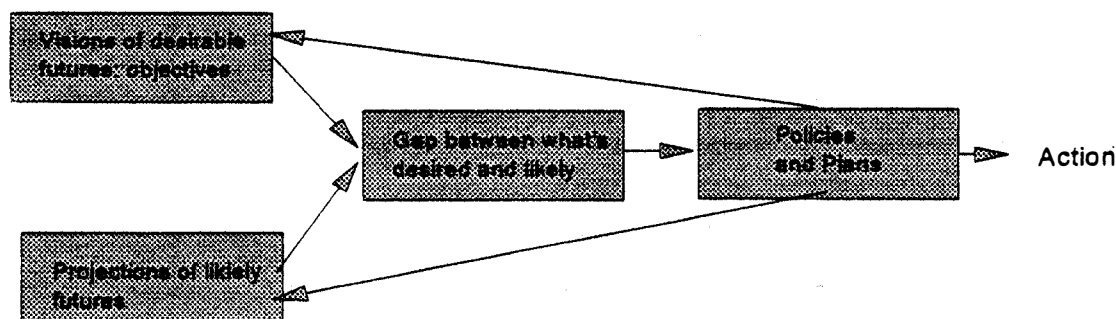
⁵ F. Zwickey, "Morphology of Propulsive Power," *Monographs on Morphological Research*, No. 1. Pasadena CA., Society of Morphological Research. 1962

⁶ An example can be found at: Brian Foster, David Williams and Andrew le Masurier, "The PPARC Science Road Map - laying out the potential," <http://www.pparc.ac.uk/news/roadmap/rdintro.html>

research lays out what might be and planning selects and implements that which seems desirable. The interplay between these activities can be sketched as follows:

Figure 2

The Relationship between Forecasting and Planning



The box in the upper left of this diagram, *a vision of desirable future objectives* represents normative forecasting; the box in the lower left, *projection of likely futures*, represents exploratory forecasting. The process of *planning* requires analyzing the gap between the two futures: that envisioned and that desired (central box) and creating *candidate policies* that might close the gap (right hand box). The creation of these policies is the locus of decision making and is subject to the limitations and strictures mentioned above: moral considerations, utility, judgment heuristics, and cognitive processes. Those policies can affect the future in two ways: by changing expectations about what's possible to achieve, or by changing the forecast about what's likely. When a policy is found that reduces the gap, action should follow.

Finally, the examples and applications of futures research included here seem to fall into one of three categories:

- **strategic planning** designed to capture opportunities or avoid threats. This is the heart of the matter. In such studies, futures research is used to try to identify future developments that afford opportunity or threaten the viability of plans, and the consequences - both intended and unintended - of contemplated actions.
- **intelligence gathering**. Here futures research is used in an attempt to understand what competitors or enemies might do, given the anticipated evolving circumstances so that counterplans can be established at the earliest time.
- **stimulation of innovation**. Futures research is used in this class of applications to help establish the range of the possible to facilitate the selection of development goals in by the initiating agency

2. Examples of Futures Research used for Decision-Making

Futures consulting continues to be a booming growth industry. More and more organizations from all over the world--public, private, commercial, nonprofit, public interest, or special interest-- have discovered that it is not only desirable, but also possible, to do foresight effectively, and to use information about the future to guide their actions in the present. Some futurists believe it helps to reorient and change the attitude of an organization. It helps to make the individuals within the organization to be better aware of change and their options to address the changes.

Depending on how one defines "success", as well as how one defines "foresight", there could be many success stories--many, differing examples which could be given to substantiate the claim made above. Some people consider foresight to be successful if it helped an organization avoid a danger it might not otherwise have avoided (or to take advantage of an opportunity it might otherwise not have known about). Others consider foresight successful if it helped a firm beat a competitor or to secure greater market share. Some organizations rely on external futures consultants to point out dangers or advantages to them. Others (far fewer) develop an internal foresight capacity for themselves. Some believe successful foresight points out exceptional developments, while others believe that while useful foresight should point out unusual situations, it is best when vision and foresight become part of routine decision making.

2.1 Futures in the Virginia Judiciary: A Continuing Success Story⁷

The Virginia Judiciary combines all of the features of true foresight, successfully used to guide routine as well as exceptional actions on an on-going basis. These features are:

1. Visionary and continuing leaders who understand what foresight is, and is not (especially that it is not fortune telling; not "predicting" the future), and who expect foresight to help guide daily routine decisions;
2. An initial visioning process which brings all (or representatives of all) of the stakeholders in the organization together in a lengthy and sustained processes which results in a clearly-articulated and widely-shared vision for the preferred future of the organization;
3. A broadly-participative and iterative process which then uses that vision to develop a detailed strategic plan for the organization;
4. Administrative decisions and actions which then define each of the strategic goals as specific tasks which are then assigned to specific people (or offices), with specific targets for completion, and sufficient budget and personnel assigned. These tasks are then monitored until they are completed;
5. An ongoing internally-led process which regularly scans the environment of the organization for new challenges and opportunities which might impinge on the vision and/or the tasks, which information is then evaluated by senior administrators, and the previously-assigned tasks modified as deemed appropriate;

⁷ Prepared by Professor James Dator, University of Hawaii, as a special contribution to this report.

6. Occasional scans contracted from external sources which are then internally evaluated and used to make necessary changes;

7. And the entire visioning process is itself revisited at appropriate (perhaps ten-year) intervals, again in a broadly-participative and extensive way.

The futures visioning and subsequent foresight activities of Virginia State Judiciary manifest all of those features:

Chief Justice Harry Carrico, Circuit Judge John Daffron, Executive Secretary (the chief court administrator) Robert Baldwin, and Judicial Planner Kathy Mays (later joined by Beatrice Monahan) provided the initial and continuing leadership for the activities from the 1980s.

The State Justice Institute (a federal funding agency) in 1987 supported the creation of a judicial futures commission, chaired by Robert M.

O'Neil, President of the University of Virginia, which carried out extensive and intensive futures activities throughout the State, and eventually developed a mission statement and a set of ten visions for the future of the Virginia Judiciary which were formally presented to a group of people broadly representative of the State of Virginia who gathered, in 1988, in the historic Rotunda, designed by Thomas Jefferson, on the campus of the University of Virginia.

The Commission's Report, *Courts in Transition*,

"...offered ten visions to serve as a foundation for the courts of the next century and to paint a picture of the preferred future for the courts. Likewise, 131 specific recommendations were developed to provide a sense of direction for the future. The report then was presented to the Judicial Council of Virginia. The Council is the Virginia judiciary's highest policy-making body.... Following wide distribution of the report within and outside the court system and a comprehensive review by the Council, 90% (118) of the Commission's recommendations were adopted.

"Very importantly, the Council then selected a sub-set of the recommendations to be implemented within the next biennium. These recommendations formed the basis of *Foresight 2000: The Judiciary's Strategic Plan for FY 1990-92*. Approximately 70 percent of the action items selected for implementation during this time frame have been accomplished. Among others, the direct results include: 1) the establishment of alternative dispute resolution programs within the court system to expand the types of forums in which the public can choose to resolve legal disputes; 2) the introduction of numerous automated systems to link court system data bases with attorney's court-related agencies, and the public, for improved efficiency, accountability and convenience in using the courts; 3) the passage of legislation to create a family court system to provide a more effective and more comprehensive means of addressing family disputes; and 4) the establishment of a consumer research and service development project. The purpose of this latter project is to provide continuous information to decision-makers within the judiciary from citizens, litigants, and others on the substantive law changes and new products and services they desire from the courts." (Mays, p. 33)

Foresight 2000 has been updated by the judiciary planning staff every two years to coincide with

the budget cycle. The themes outlined in Virginia's Courts at the Millennium: 1999-2001 Strategic Plan Themes, as identified by environmental scanning, consumer research, and constituent research, are "1. Surrounded by Technology: Life in the 21st Century; 2. Keeping Pace with Change; 3. Providing Justice in an Increasingly Segmented Society; 4. Fulfilling the Service Imperative; and 5. Therapeutic Justice: Redefining the Role of the Courts."

It is doubtful that so many of these accomplishments would have been attained without the careful accounting and monitoring process which the Virginia Judiciary also developed and put in place. As Kathy Mays describes it:

"To help ensure that the judiciary's plans for its preferred future actually are realized, the state court administrator's office maintains an annual management planning process. Through this process, responsibility for assisting the local courts in implementing the specific action items contained in the up-dated strategic plan is divided among the office's various departments. Without this means for accountability and follow-up, there would be no way to translate the full strategic plan into annually obtainable objectives. The importance of this implementation process cannot be over-emphasized. And, as has been demonstrated time and again in planning efforts, the absence of such a link invites 'pie in the sky planning' as opposed to pragmatic agenda setting for the courts." (Mays, p. 34. Italics in original)

A flow chart of the overall activities just described, as developed by the Virginia Judiciary, titled, "The Judiciary's Strategic Planning and Management System," is shown in Figure 3.

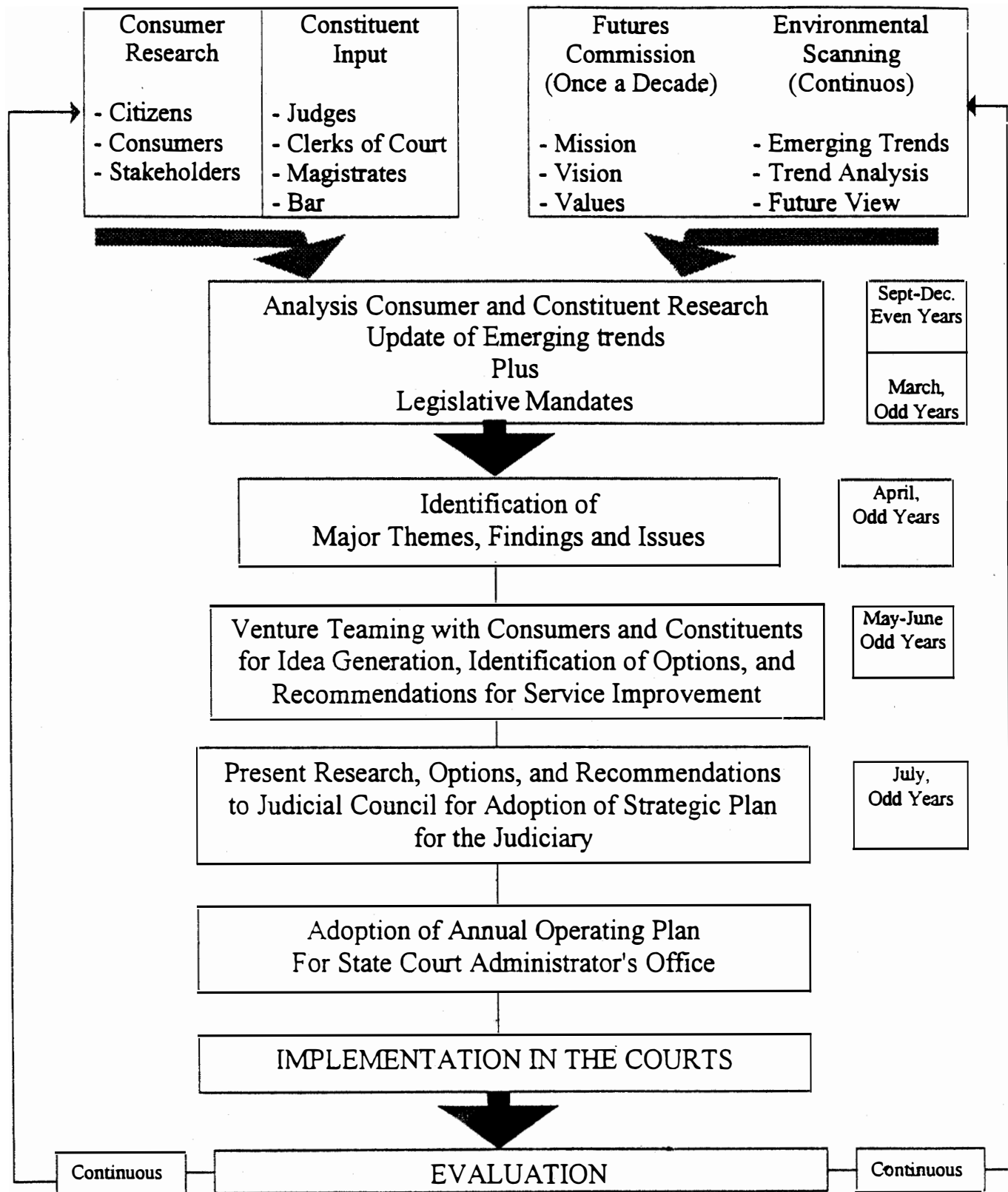
Appendix E contains several attachments related to the "Futures in the Virginia Judiciary: A Continuing Success Story". Attachment One shows the Mission Statement and the ten Visions from the Strategic Plan for Virginia's Judicial System, originally promulgated in 1988. Attachment Two shows the Objectives and Tasks associated with just one of those Visions (Number Four) as an example of the objectives and tasks assigned for each of the ten visions.

Attachment Three is a page from "The Special Projects" spread sheet for FY '95, and Attachment Four is a page from the Project Monitoring System computer printout, showing who is assigned to each task, how many hours are to be devoted to it (and were actually spent on it) and a start and finish date for each task.

A new Futures Commission, which seeks to reassess the future anew with increased citizen and professional input, indicated on the flow chart in Figure 3, is anticipated as the foresight cycle begins again.

Figure 3

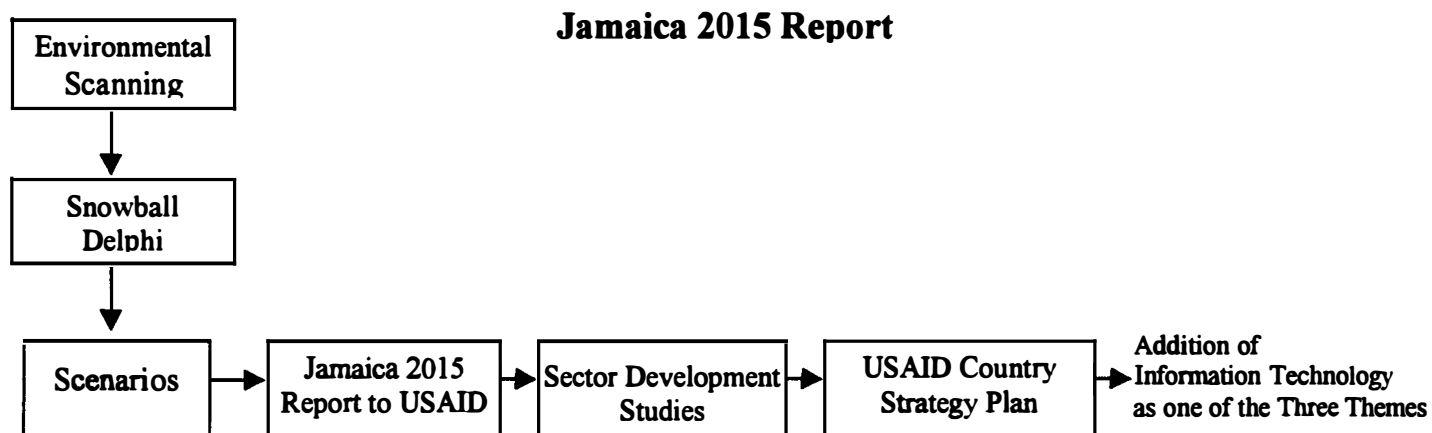
The Judiciary's Strategic Planning and Management System



2.2 USAID: Jamaica 2015 as input to USAID/Jamaica's Country Strategy Plan⁸

Techniques employed: environmental scanning, Snowball Delphi, scenarios, and vignettes

Figure 4



The USAID Mission Director for Jamaica visited Santa Fe Institute. As a result, she was interested in bringing a futures perspective to their planning.

USAID creates a “country strategy plan” for each country in which it works. This plan is the basis for the allocation of funds and programs. The USAID Mission in Jamaica contracted a futurist in 1995 to produce a report on the future of Jamaica that was used as a common reference by sector consultants (agriculture, education, etc.) to revise the country strategy for Jamaica. The report called *Jamaica 2015: A Discussion of Possibilities, Policies, and Strategies* led to the introduction of information technology as an “overarching theme” (along with donor coordination and community development) to their program focusing on economic growth, environmental management, and increased opportunities for disadvantaged youth. About ten percent of their five-year program budget was allocated to this new theme.

During the two weeks given the futurist to work in Jamaica, several methods were used:

1. **Environmental Scanning** via the use of a range of reports, government data, articles, and listening to talk radio shows to identify a preliminary set of trends and issues to prepare the futurist to conduct a Snow Ball Delphi through a series of interviews:
2. **Snow Ball Delphi** asked a) what were the forces that shaped Jamaica over the last 20 years; b) how are they likely to change over the next twenty years, c) what policies and developments could alter these; and d) what new developments or forces are possible to shape Jamaica by

⁸ J. Glenn, *Jamaica 2015: A Discussion of Possibilities, Policies, and Strategies*, USAID, 1995

2015. The Snow Ball Delphi was conducted as a series of interviews based on the accumulation of previous responses. It began by interviewing several senior staff within USAID to involve them in the process early, identify documents and potential Jamaica's to interview, and provide a range of judgments about trends, potential futures, and other factors that could should the future of Jamaica in 2015. These judgments were then used as the basis for interviews with a cross-section of Jamaicans. The snowball "effect" is from sharing the previous views with the next interviewees and using their suggestions as to the next people to interview. Interviewees were assured that no attributions would be made.

A standard **Delphi** with repeating questionnaires asking panelists to offer and rate positions is an objective process. But a Snowball Delphi is more subjective, because the interviewer is developing the on-going synthesis from a linear sequence of interviews. Hence, the interviewer must be knowledgeable about the subject. The Snow Ball Delphi produced a rich array of information used to the write a set of scenarios.

3. Three scenarios to the year 2015 were produced:

Business-as-usual: extension of current trends and dynamics

Tele-Jamaica: connecting Jamaicans working overseas to the development process at home; and

The Pits: unlucky conditions and unwise policies from current dynamics

The scenarios made clear that policy intervention was necessary, because business-as-usual resulted in an undesirable future. These scenarios packaged a large amount of information in digestible pieces that demonstrated that the most cost-effective strategy was information technology (IT) based. In addition to giving the *Jamaica 2015* report to the sector consultants, USAID required that they also address how IT could affect the future of their sector in Jamaica. As a result, IT became one of the three themes to be included in each of the three elements of USAID Jamaica's development strategy. To further develop this new area of USAID/Jamaica programming, the futurist was contracted a second time to give further detail to the TeleJamaica scenario with several **vignettes** - stories within a scenario to give greater detail to illustrate concepts within an overall scenario. The vignettes were used to identify and prioritize the initial set of development activities under the IT theme of their strategy.

2.3 The Shell Case⁹

*Techniques employed: Scenarios*¹⁰

Shell International Petroleum Company (Royal Dutch/Shell Group) began using scenarios prior to the 1973 oil shock. It was developed within the company by Pierre Wack and Edward Newland. This approach helped Shell anticipate the rise and subsequent fall of oil prices. In the

⁹ See Peter Schwartz, *The Art of the Long View*, 1992

¹⁰ Exerts from Gordon and Glenn (ed.) *Methods of Forecasting, "Scenarios"*, UNDP, African Futures, 1994.

mid-1980s, Shell began creating scenarios focusing on the future of the Soviet Union because it was a major competitor in the European gas market. Shell's success with scenarios spurred utilization of this technique in the private sector.

Their story is:¹¹

(Pierre) Wack recounts the process through which he came to understand the necessity for the scenarios, so grounded in the "outer space" of the world outside the corporation--a world of supply arid demand, shifting prices, new technologies, competition, business cycles, and so on--to come alive in "inner space", the manager's microcosm where choices are played out and judgment exercised. Three decades ago, in the early days of their work with scenarios, Shell planners initially developed "first generation" scenarios which simply quantified alternative outcomes or obvious uncertainties (for example, the price of oil may be \$20 or \$40 a barrel in a given year). Managers found such scenarios to be useless for long-term planning and decision making, as they provided nothing more than a set of plausible alternatives that included no reason to assume that one or another would come about, offering no basis on which managers could exercise their judgment. Such scenarios resembled the straight line forecasting that Shell and other companies had engaged in for years, and ultimately rejected as inadequate for the complexities of the contemporary world.

Back at the drawing board the Shell planners, led by Wack, zeroed in on the notion that there are forces at work in the world that seem well-nigh inevitable unstoppable save by a major miracle or worldwide disaster that would mean the end of life as we know it. They called such forces *predetermined elements*, and sought in their futures planning to identify such elements and carry them through each of the scenarios they developed, sorting them out carefully from *uncertainties*. The art of scenario development, they found, revolves around careful research out in the world to identify the predetermined elements, and only then to weave stones around the interaction of these predetermined elements with the myriad of uncertainties future-seers must face.

For example, in the early 1970s, a period of recession in the oil industry because of low prices resulting from an oil surplus after the development of huge fields in the Middle East, Shell planners began to look at the world from the point of view of the oilmen of the Middle East whose countries small and sparsely populated did not have the means to absorb all of the wealth flowing into them from their one valuable resource. That growing surplus of cash would have to be reinvested, but where? No bank holding, or piece of real estate could appreciate in value as fast as the oil in the ground, especially if less oil were produced in order to keep the price high. Thus the Shell team was able to predict the emergence of OPEC and the rising price of oil as *predetermined elements* for the 1970s, forces that would drive *the global system*. Repercussions of these predetermined elements would of necessity involve shock waves to the economies of countries dependent on oil imported from the Middle East.

Uncertainties involved various countries' likely attempts at solutions, such as price freezes, or simple inaction, which would result in an energy crisis. So the Shell planners presented to top

¹¹ From Robbie Davis-Floyd. "Storing Corporate Futures", *International Journal of Future Studies*, Vol 1, 1995-97

management, in 1972, a set of scenarios which took these predetermined elements and uncertainties into Account. These scenarios varied so sharply from the implicit worldview then prevailing at Shell--*explore and drill, build refineries, order tankers, and expand markets*--that the planners realized they were unlikely to be taken seriously. So they constructed another set of "challenge scenarios" that postulated a continuation of present trends and business as usual

These challenge scenarios included "miracles" in exploration and production, such as the discovery of major new fields in non-OPEC nations, willingness on the part of oil producers to deplete their resources at the will of the consumer to keep prices low and no natural disasters or wars that would generate a need for spare production capacity. The sheer improbability of these events forced the Shell management to realize that their business - as usual mentality - was blinding them to the inevitability of the coming changes. As a result, during the 1970s Shell was better positioned to handle the oil embargo and the dramatic rise in oil prices and in the power of the OPEC cartel than many of its competitors.

In the early 1990's one of the scenarios written by the Shell planners foresaw the likelihood of a rapid and dramatic decline in the price of oil as the result of the discoveries of new fields outside of the OPEC sphere of influence, in combination with the energy conservation measures increasingly taken by consumers who did not want after the debacle of the 1970s, to remain overly dependent on imported oil, and who were increasingly aware of the finite nature of "non-renewable" resources such as oil. Positioning itself accordingly, Shell rose from fourteenth to second place among the oil multinationals during the mid-1980's as prices fell and other companies heavily over invested, lost billions.

2.4 The Mont Fleur Scenarios¹²

The Mont Fleur scenarios take their name from the Mont Fleur conference center outside Cape town where a diverse group of 22 prominent South Africans met in 1991 (three years before the end of Apartheid) with a team of scenario writers from Shell Oil Company to create four scenarios. Funded by a private foundation, the scenarios were intended to "stimulate debate on how to shape the next ten years" for South Africa. This is one of the few examples available where futures work has been done in very visible public forum, and impacts could be seen both in the short and longer term.

One of the first successes of this project was to bring together the people and ideas from the extremes as well as the center, including the South African government, the ANC, the Inkatha, and the far right wing extremists. The discussions were facilitated by Adam Kahane a Shell employee at that time. The key axes to create the scenario space were political settlement and economic policy. The outputs were series of paper and a very effective video presentation of the scenarios. The result was four scenarios:

1. *Ostrich*, in which a negotiated settlement to the crisis in South Africa is not achieved, and the country's government continues to be non-representative.

¹² Drawn from special contribution for the report from Olugbenga Adesida, The Knowledge Network, Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire, and Verne Wheelwright. University of Houston, Clear-Lake

2. *Lame Duck*, in which a settlement is achieved but the transition to a new dispensation is slow and in decisive.
3. *Icarus*, in which transition is rapid but the new government unwisely pursues unsustainable, populist economic policies.
4. *Flight of the Flamingos*, in which the government's policies are sustainable and country takes a path of inclusive growth and democracy." (www.gbn.org/scenarios/fleur/fleurintro.html)

In a very simple manner (using cartoons and bird fables) the scenarios highlighted the dangers ahead if a political settlement was not reached between the anti-apartheid movement and the Government. It also indicates the impact bad economic policies could have on future South Africa. The scenarios were credited with nudging the National Party towards a negotiated settlement and convincing the ANC about the need for a sensible economic policy.

The scenarios were published in a 14 page insert in The Weekly Mail and The Guardian Weekly, a major South African newspaper. Over the rest of the year, the team presented the scenarios to more than 50 influential groups throughout South Africa. A thirty-minute video presenting the scenarios was also released.

After the completion of the exercise, it was presented to all the major groups in South Africa, including the African National Congress (ANC) and the apartheid Government of the day. The Mount Fleur scenarios exercise was an example of futures studies as a change agent and a tool for changing mind-sets. President Nelson Mandela of South Africa, then the leader of ANC requested to be shown the video more than twice as did the then President De Klerk. The Cabinet, leaders of the ANC and other associations watched the video. A road show was undertaken in and outside of South Africa to present the scenarios. It was also shown to the World Bank and in several European capitals.

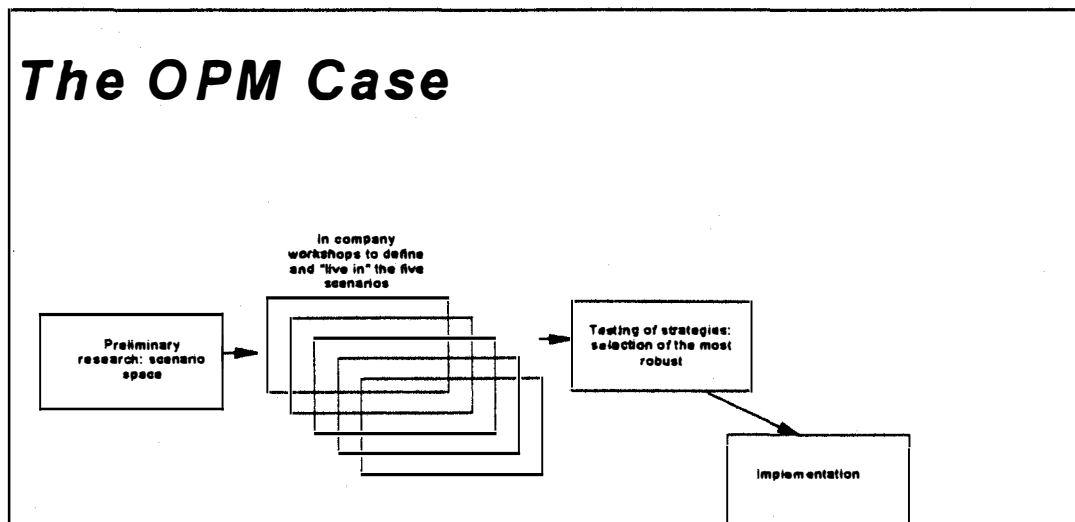
The success here is that the scenarios became widely discussed in South Africa at all levels, including taxi drivers and talk radio shows. The extent of the influence of the scenarios is not measurable, but seven years later we know that South Africa made a peaceful transition to representative government for all the people. It could have been much different.

After the completion of the exercise, it was presented to all the major groups in South Africa, including the African National Congress (ANC) and the apartheid Government of the day. The Mount Fleur scenarios exercise was a fine example of futures studies as a change agent and a tool for changing mind-sets. President Nelson Mandela of South Africa, then the leader of ANC requested to be shown the video more than twice likewise was the then President of South Africa, Mr. De Klerk. The Cabinet, leaders of the ANC and other associations watched the video. In fact, a road show was undertaken in and outside of South Africa to present the scenarios. For example, it was shown to the World Bank and several European capitals.

2.5. The Futures Group: Strategic Planning for the OPM Finance and Insurance Company.¹³

Techniques employed: Scenarios, gaming

Figure 5



OPM was experiencing a rapid and fundamental shift in two aspects of its business environment. (This real company has been given a fictitious name.) Significant deregulation had taken place and the telecommunications and information processing technologies upon which it depended were changing at an unprecedented rate. New competitors with new products presented OPM with fundamentally new opportunities and risks by attracting the first-time attention of a whole new range of customers in a market rapidly becoming global. OPM's managers needed a fresh look at their medium (3-5 year) and long-term (10-15 year) goals and strategies. A perceived fundamental shift in the business environment, therefore, was the key motivation for taking up scenario-based planning. That understanding affected portions of the project as it proceeded - particularly the people we asked to be involved, the topics addressed in the scenarios, and the kinds of workshops we ran. The fundamental need to more effectively manage the uncertainties in the future business environment remained the principal goal of the process.

In many ways this was a classic scenario planning assignment. The culmination of intensive interviews and a rigorous workshop process defined five plausible but very distinct future business environments (scenarios) focused on the planning needs of OPM. Those scenarios were developed in refined detail, each sufficient to suggest its own unique set of opportunities and challenges relevant to OPM business needs. Each scenario narrative was about ten pages and included a future history of social, economic and political events that quite plausibly led the reader from 1990 to 2005. Each narrative provided rich detail about business and society in 2005 and contained a significant number of scenario-contingent forecasts of employment, labor productivity interest rates federal deficit, and other indicators that corresponded to the assumptions and key forces for change in that scenario.

¹³ Quoted with permission of author from Charles W. Thomas, "Learning From Imagining the Years Ahead", *Planning Review*, May/June 1994.

In several workshop settings the senior management team of OPM was introduced in detail to the scenarios (some were already quite familiar with them, having worked in the development process). The workshops were designed to let executives experience each scenario as if it were real and help them to plan and operate the company in that particular future.

Once the executive team learned to "live" in a scenario and temporarily make it their real world", the next step was to use it to "stress-test" current corporate strategies. How effective is today's strategy set in "their" world of 2005? That provided the foundation from which the team crafted new goals and strategies to respond to the characteristics of their scenario. This process was repeated, though not always with the same people, in each of the scenario worlds. At the end of that process, OPM had five sets of scenario-contingent goals and strategies fine-tuned to ensure OPM competitive advantage in the five alternate scenario environments.

The next step in the process was a synthesis of lessons learned from each of the scenario excursions. This was in effect, a search for the elements of the goals and strategies that were robust enough to be viable across the range of scenarios examined. The usual goal is to consider whether there is a core set of strategies that will work no matter how the future evolves. In this case something extra emerged. The planning "trips" taken by the management team into a number of very different future environments lead several executives to question the very definition and purpose of their firm. To survive they had to consider exactly what business they should be in and what role they wanted for themselves.

Based on this work, the senior management team did develop a set of core strategies and they have continued to use scenario back-drops to test and amend those strategies. Primarily those strategies resulted from scenario-derived insights into how their customers' needs and expectations would be changing. A new segmentation scheme has been adopted, and an entirely new set of services and marketing approaches has been initiated.

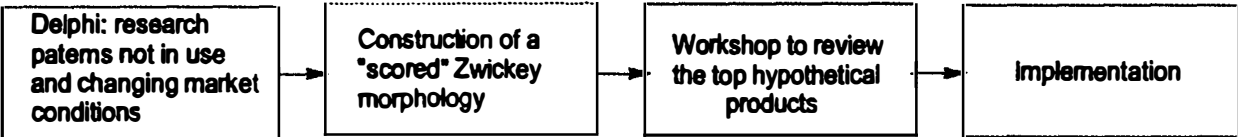
A program has also been instituted to acquaint people at all levels of the corporation with the scenarios. They are introduced into each of the various futures worlds but less as a planning exercise and more as a learning exercise. The program is encouraging and nurturing strategic thinking throughout OPM. Among other results, it has improved employee morale and led to some locally initiated new business ventures.

2.6 The Futures Group: Stimulation of Innovation

Techniques employed: Delphi, morphology

Figure 6

The Innovation Case



The marketing department of a consumer products company was frustrated by its company's lack of new products. There had been some great market successes in the past but recently, it seemed, the flow had stagnated. Yet the research department of this company was well endowed and they were turning out patents at a fair clip. Some how, the patents did not manifest themselves into new products. How, they asked, can we get the ball rolling again?

A Delphi questionnaire was prepared and sent people in research, in marketing, and in their advertising agency asking on the one hand for descriptions of proprietary inventions on which new products might be built, and on the other, the products that seemed to be most needed on the basis of recent market research. In the analysis of these data, the top new product candidates were listing, and in the fashion of the Zwickey morphology, dissected into subsystems and subsystem elements. For example, a new soap might have subsystems of odor, texture, surfactants, etc. Each of these in turn were broken down into all possible means of accomplishment. The number of possible permutations was very high.

However, each of the subsystem elements was "scored" according to the possibility of being proprietary (from the Delphi) and meeting forecasted changing market conditions and changing consumer needs. These scores were used in a computer program to rank order the permutations by level of overall attractiveness.

A workshop was held which all contributors to the Delphi attended. The top rated hypothetical products were discussed in detail and "invented" by the group. They found that patents already on the shelf had excellent potential applications and further development programs were designed and implemented. Communications between the market and research personnel improved.

2.7 A Series of Short Examples of Futures Research Techniques in Support of Strategy, Business Intelligence and Innovation Studies in the Private Sector

The Futures Group (TFG) is a private consulting company specializing in the use of forecasting methods in policy formation for clients in the private sector. While much of their work is held as proprietary by their clients, a review of their published information produced the following list of selected projects, included here with their permission to illustrate the broad range of applications being made in the private sector. These examples include business intelligence applications.

A. Strategy Changes in View of Competitive Possibilities

Techniques employed: Environmental scanning, technological forecasting, competitive analysis

A large chemical company was making a multi-billion dollar bet on a new technology. Together with the management team, The Futures Group identified future conditions that could wipe out much of the investment. TFG then helped the company develop **early warning signals** for these conditions and a back-up strategy to be implemented in the event of those signals. This back-up strategy would convert a potential disaster into a blip in the company's growth. The primary

strategy has not changed, because the signals have not been seen, but management feels its development is consistent with sound fiscal stewardship and is glad for the insurance that it provides.

B. Modifying Strategy on the Basis of Futures Research Information

Techniques employed: Scenarios, workshops

A major diversified manufacturing company used the company's scenario-based planning to move its largest operating unit from a narrow business model to one with two very different types of missions and skill sets, in order to position itself for the future. The work involved preparing alternative scenarios depicting the markets open to the company and the environmental changes which could affect the conditions depicted. This was done in conjunction with the company's executives. Then various strategies were derived and "tested" in these worlds to identify some that were robust.

C. Improving Decision on Whether To Invest in a New Plant or Not

Techniques employed: Scanning, competitive analysis

Scanning of publicly available European public documents and interviews with suppliers and customers produced information which convinced a major European consumer-goods company to cancel a planned million plant investment because a competitor's new production system would render the facility obsolete before it was completed.

D. Forecasting the Market for Automobiles

Techniques employed: Demographic, multi-equation and multi-attribute decision modeling

A major automobile manufacturer uses TFG's multi equation customer segmentation and forecasting system to forecast market size by segment, to compare and evaluate market approaches and successes across multiple European markets, and to aid in selecting and pricing new products.

E. The Use of Futures Research in Selecting Technologies for Development

Techniques employed: Scanning, technological forecasting

A firm that builds sensor and diagnostic equipment found itself unsure about the probable direction of future technology and future customer needs in different world markets. The debate had major implications for product design. By evaluating a range of possible future business conditions, TFG helped them select a technology path that included: a multi-mode sensor,

upgradeable diagnostic software options, and a memory storage device that would be available early and could be sold into a different markets.

The revenues from the sale of the memory device was funneled into product development for 18 months, helping defray costs. The company has gained market share in the US and Europe and now dominates the Asian market. Four years after the project, the separate sale of memory devices continues to be a high margin business.

F. The Future of the Panama Canal

Techniques employed: Trade and economic projections, economic decision analysis

The management of the Panama Canal had to decide whether or not to invest billions of dollars in the development of an additional set of lanes and locks to ease congestion. The decision was in the context of: unclear future demand for the canal's services, 80 year-old existing infrastructure that would need major on-going maintenance investments, and reorganization from a debt-free US government utility into a Panamanian private-sector, for-profit company. The Futures Group helped management look at the investment decision in the context of a range of different business conditions that might develop in the future and in the context of alternative business models. As a result of the work, management decided to invest in the new locks and lanes and also add several maritime services that will contribute immediately to revenues.

G. Strategy in View of Deregulation in Banking

Techniques employed: Scenarios, workshops

During the early stages deregulation of the financial services industry, many banks took a wait-and-see approach. In this study, the management of a second-tier bank anticipated the range of possible deregulated environments using a series of scenarios and workshops. The work helped management develop a strategy that would work well regardless of what happened. As a result, they had the confidence to take steps that have catapulted them into the leading position among banks in their region, while other banks waited. It is now one of the largest banks in the United States.

H. Futures Research in the Choice of Service Products

Techniques employed: Scenarios, policy analysis

Management of a mid-sized power company believed it would restrict its future business to the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. This study illustrated that after deregulation, in a competitive environment, customers would likely behave differently than they do now, seeking to buy electric power in a bundle with other services. As a result, management is exploring what new services current customers most want and how those services match what they like most about the company. Using this, they will redesign their service offerings.

2.8 Slidell Priorities Convention¹⁴

Techniques employed: Visioning and Strategic Planning

In early 1985 Salvatore Caruso was elected mayor of Slidell, Louisiana. In November of that year he convened a meeting of 524 citizens (stakeholders) representing every segment of the community for the purpose of establishing priorities for strategic planning of the city's future, and creating a vision for that future. After filling out a long questionnaire dealing with city priorities, they were divided into thirty groups where they discussed revenue sources for the city as well as commercial/industrial development. Following the convention study groups were formed among the city employees and among the general citizenry.

Among the quantifiable benefits resulting from this strategic planning/visioning exercise have been a \$31 million bond issue used for drainage, flood control, water and infrastructure. A park-and-ride facility was constructed for the benefit of commuters working in New Orleans, a result of recognizing Slidell's position as a bedroom community in the need of better transportation solutions. A new water tower has been constructed on the south side of Slidell which improves both water pressure and circulation in that area. A new convention center is in the works now. A sizable non-quantitative benefit has been the development of an attitude of community among the citizens.

It is interesting to note that this strategic planning and visioning project originated with the mayor (a member of the World Future Society) and was carried out under his direction. There was some assistance from the University of Louisiana particularly with the analysis and tabulation of the survey results.

2.9 San Angelo R/UDAT Project¹⁵

Techniques employed: Visioning and Strategic Planning

R/UDAT stands for Regional/Urban Design Assistance Team, a program of the American Institute of Architects. In 1992 a R/UDAT team met with a group of San Angelo citizens who were concerned about their deteriorating city. Several meetings involving hundreds of citizens followed, bringing out the concerns of the citizens about their heritage (Fort Concho), their ethnicity (equal parts Hispanic, Afro American and Caucasian) and the future of their community.

The meetings led to a vision and then to a workable comprehensive plan. City Hall came aboard reluctantly then became a strong part of the team, raising \$2.7 million which was then leveraged to \$10 million plus private investments. With those funds the city completed the key elements of their plan: celebration Bridge, a pedestrian Bridge which links parts of the city separated by a

¹⁴ Submitted by Verne Wheelwright, Department of Studies of the Future, University of Houston, Clear-Lake, Texas

¹⁵ Idem.

river, bringing the community closer together; a park near Celebration Bridge, an area that had previously been vacant land; a visitor's center at Fort Concho; renovation of the old Santa Fe railroad depot; restoration of the formerly vacant Cactus Hotel; an assortment of restorations and civic improvements.

As a result of this community effort property values have increased thirty percent in three years, and vacancy rates are very low plans are in the works for a community center, a fine arts Museum and permanent farmers market. The AIA considers the San Angelo project to be the most successful R/UDAT project ever. As to the question, "Is this a successful futures project?", we would have to qualify our answer. Yes it was successful. Yes it included visioning and strategic planning, but the "futuring" was guided, at least in part, by the architects who hoped to win the contracts for the physical facilities that resulted. At first glance, that may appear to taint the results, but in fact it is little different then strategic planning in a corporation with the effort guided by management who plans to profit by increasing productivity. Constructed by University of Houston. Information about R/UDAT may be found at <http://www.aiaonline.com>

2.10 National Foresight Programs ¹⁶

Techniques employed: Environmental Scanning, Delphi, scenarios.

Government foresight programs are, in general, systematic efforts to identify promising technology and science directions that may have importance to national policy. Many governments undertook, then dropped such projects, but now interest is again high and foresight programs now exist in Japan, Central Europe, Holland, Australia, UK, France, Spain, Italy, Korea, Finland, and elsewhere. Governments that have begun more focused studies include China, Singapore, Costa Rica, and Russia. Furthermore similar programs have been initiated by international organizations, including UNESCO, the Forward-Studies Unit of the European Commission, OECD, the Africa Futures project of UNDP, and others. The principal tools of these studies are Environmental Scanning, Delphi and scenarios.

Perhaps the earliest example of this genre is the very large scale Delphi study undertaken by the Japanese in the early 1970's in which they asked a panel composed largely of scientists and engineers to provide judgments about the timing of technological advances and inventions. The time table produced by this study guided technology policy in that country, at both the governmental and industrial levels, and the study has been repeated continuously at five year intervals ever since.¹⁷

Terutaka Kuwahara recently described the scope, design and impact of these studies.¹⁸ He summarized the studies as follows

¹⁶ Many of the references in this section come from the special issue of *Technology Forecasting and Social Change*, January, 1999 devoted to Foresight programs

¹⁷ Both authors of this report have consulted with Japanese agencies on these studies; Gordon for the first large scale study in 1970 and Glenn more recently

¹⁸ Terutaka Kuwahara, "Technology Forecasting Activities in Japan," *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, January, 1999.

Technology Forecast Surveys

	Survey period	Fields	Topics	Forecasted period	Effective responses
First survey	1970-71	5	644	30 years to 2000	2,482
Second survey	1976	7	656	30 years to 2005	1,316
Third survey	1981-82	13	800	30 years to 2010	1,727
Fourth survey	1986	17	1,071	30 years to 2015	2,007
Fifth survey	1991	16	1,149	30 years to 2020	2,385
Sixth survey	1996	14	1,072	30 years to 2025	3,586

Most Delphi studies assume that relatively small sample sizes will produce useful answers; the studies are not taken to produce statistically valid data but rather are assumed to yield judgments of a particular expert group. The Japanese studies, on the other hand, involved thousands of respondents. The studies covered essentially all science and technology fields, including materials and processing, electronics, information, life science, space marine science and earth science, resources and energy, environment, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, production and machinery, urbanization and construction, communication, transportation, health, medical care, and welfare.

Kuwahara describes the process, which is under the direction of the Science and Technology Agency (STA):¹⁹

Prior to a survey, a technological forecast Steering Committee is formed, with 13 subcommittees set up around it. The leader of each subcommittee is a member of the Steering Committee. ... Leaders of technological fields and subcommittees are appointed by the National Institute of Science and Technology Policy, which implements the surveys, after consultation with expert groups and the appropriate ministries/agencies....More than 100 senior researchers are involved in the design of the survey and in the analysis of the results. They have responsible and effective positions in their institutes, universities, and enterprises. Furthermore, approximately 3,000 researchers participate in the survey as respondents.

The surveys have been financed by a research fund controlled by the Council for Science and Technology for use in policy planning, with the survey results submitted to the council as a report.

He reports that the work indeed facilitated decision making in Japan:

As it is such a large-scale survey conducted on a regular basis, its findings are widely used by the Council for Science and Technology and various ministries and agencies as basic data for the formulation of national science and technology policy, as well as for the industrial sector.....

¹⁹ Ibid.

Let us add two selected policy cases... The foresight activities on early earthquake detection were always corrected toward the further future in subsequent STA forecasts... Yet even before the Kobe disaster, which was completely unforeseen, foresighting activities kept this issue on the agenda in technology policy, admittedly on a low level....In 1993, before the Kobe earthquake, a special measures law for earthquake disaster prevention passed the Diet. The research and development budget was at about 16 billion yen in 1996. Foresight studies and the constant shifting of realization times were helpful in pointing to the unresolved issues in years of no earthquakes...

The second example is solar cells, which have been a top Japanese priority for many years. The forecasts were initially delayed, but since the mid-eighties, they have been stable. Clear impacts of STA foresighting on MITI's priority programs are visible. Some firms overdid their research and development investment because they were as optimistic as the early forecasters but MITI backed this overinvestment and thus accelerated the real progress-a case of self-fulfilling prophecy? Also based on the forecasts, diverse regulation opportunities helped get mass production started. Judging from these observations, Delphi results in Japan not only are considered learning techniques-that is, sources of valuable general insight for policy makers and managers-but also in some important cases have triggered action plans, even in cases in which the time estimation was not very accurate.

The designs and results of several foresight studies conducted by government agencies in other countries are reported below:

In the **Netherlands** two government organizations have been involved in formalized future studies: the Ministry of Economic Affairs which performed a Delphi like study of leading edge technologies; the Ministry of Education and Science. Within the Ministry of Education and Science a Foresight Steering Committee. Here the foresight process is constructed to assure that priorities in S&T make contributions to society and that priorities take account of the characteristics of the field in the Netherlands. The method used is primarily scenarios. More quantitative methods of the past have given way to qualitative approaches. Studies are sectoral and detailed (e.g. nanotechnology). The goal of much of this work is not prediction (as in the case of the Japanese work) but is designed to stimulate discussion and to "influence national and other strategies.." ²⁰

In **Germany**, foresight work generally has the objectives of: "direction setting, determining priorities, anticipatory intelligence, consensus generation, advocacy, and communication and education."²¹ The principal agency responsible for coordination at the national level...contracts for the performance of the work. Several different methods have been used. One study, "Technology at the Beginning of the 21st Century", used relevance tree techniques to identify critical technologies (see the case study in this report that employs a morphological approach); another major study was built on the Japanese experience and used their data as the basis for a

²⁰ Knut Blind, Kerstin Cuhls and Harolf Grupp, "Current Foresight Activities in Central Europe," *Technology Forecasting and Social Change*, January, 1999

²¹ Ibid, referring to Martin, B. R. and Moore, J. *Research Foresight: Priority Setting in Science*, Pinter, London, 1989.

large scale Delphi to forecast developments that could contribute to the formation of S&T policy. A second such Delphi exercise is now underway. The studies are viewed as providing information for political choices.

Austria's work is coordinated by the Ministry of Science, Traffic and Arts. The method employed is Delphi. The general objective of foresight work is to promote innovation.

In **Hungary**, foresight studies have been discussed but not yet implemented; when the studies are performed they will focus on strength and weaknesses in Hungarian science and technology and utilize a Delphi inquiry modeled after the UK foresight work.²²

A large-scale foresight program is also underway in Britain. The objectives of this program were stated as follows:²³

“(a) to increase UK competitiveness, (b) to create partnerships between industry, the science base and government, (e) to identify exploitable technologies over the next 10-20 years; and (d) to focus the attention of researchers on market opportunities and hence to make better use of the science base.

The program has been organized by the Office of Science and Technology (OST) in cooperation with other government departments, and has involved extensive use of consultants²⁴. It has been overseen by a Steering Group made up of leading figures from industry, universities, and government. In addition, 15 panels (again consisting of experts from industry, academia, and government) have directed the foresight efforts in different sectors.

The program has had three main phases. In the first "pre-foresight" stage, a number of "Focus on Foresight" seminars were held to explain to the industrial and scientific communities what foresight is and why it is important, and to seek their views on how best to carry it out. A "co-nomination" exercise was also conducted in which experts were asked to identify other experts in their area. The resulting database was used in helping to determine the membership of the sector panels, and in constructing a pool of experts on whom each panel could draw for information and advice.

The second stage was the main foresight phase. In this, panels began by holding discussions to set the scene in their sector and to identify strengths and weaknesses. They also consulted with their pool of experts, as well as engaging in wider consultation through regional and topical workshops. In addition, a major Delphi survey was carried out with questionnaires being sent to some 7000 experts. All these information sources were drawn upon by panels in identifying technological priorities for their sector. Each panel produced a preliminary report which was circulated for comment and then revised. ... They began by

²² Ibid.

²³ Ben Martin and Ron Johnson. "Technology Foresight for Wiring Up the National Innovation System: Experiences in Britain, Australia, and New Zealand. *Technology Forecasting and Social Change*: January, 1999.

²⁴ Georghion, L., "The UK Technology Foresight Programme," *Futures*, 28, 1996., referred to in Martin and Johnson, op. cit.

analyzing the sector in terms of its scope, characteristics, contribution to GDP and so on, before benchmarking UK strengths and weaknesses. They identified the main trends, driving forces, barriers and challenges, and analyzed a range of scenarios. Next, they examined a range of technological opportunities for making contributions to wealth creation or improved quality of life. Each report then narrowed these down to a list of priorities together with a set of key recommendations for their implementation and for future technology foresight in the sector.”

In **New Zealand**, an increase in budget for S&T triggered a discussion of priorities for directing the expenditures. The foresight study involved a series of expert panels, each identifying strengths and weakness and opportunities and threats within their areas of expertise; each of the panels produced a report. In addition a quantitative economic analysis was performed to evaluate the public return of research funds. Other studies are planned.²⁵

Australia’s program was extensive.

“The major foresight exercise in Australia was carried out.....between 1994 and 1996.... The...study was to be a demonstration exercise designed to increase the orientation of Australians toward managing the future and to show that there are robust mechanisms available to help achieve that goal. It set out to examine possible national and global changes over the next 15 years and to identify Australia’s key future needs and opportunities which rely on, and could be affected by, scientific developments and the application of technology. The aim was to provide an information base that would enable government and industry to make better informed and longer-term decisions on the development and application of science and technology (S&T)

[The methodology]...was based on the assumption that building rich pictures of alternative futures, combining trends (expected futures), scenarios (possible futures), and visions (preferred futures) should provide a basis for assessing the ability of the current S&T system to meet future national needs in a variety of external circumstances. From this assessment, critical "levers" for change were identified.....six Key Issues ...were established; innovation and entrepreneurship, a technologically literate society, capturing opportunities from globalization, sustaining the natural environment, continuous improvements in community well-being, and building a forward-looking S&T system. Trend analysis and scenario construction were combined in a roundtable involving about 50 “stakeholders,” broadly chosen, for each issue. In addition, in-depth foresight studies were conducted through live partnerships, involving more than 20 major Australian organizations, on urban water life-cycles, broad-band communication technology, neurodegenerative diseases in the aged, shipping, and youth. Each partnership selected and applied their own foresight methodology, under guidance... and produced a set of recommended actions. ...

[The] project has demonstrated that foresight is a useful tool in helping to agree and move toward national goals for the future....As in other foresight programs, the [study] has also shown that foresight can help to build consensus, assist communication between different groups, and act as a focus to developing a longer-term commitment and visions of the future.

²⁵ Op. Cit., Martin and Johnston

...Nevertheless, although the value of the ASTEC foresight process has been widely acknowledged, the direct outcomes have, to date been somewhat limited. The priorities for action...have largely been implemented or examined in a low key manner...An explicit commitment to continued foresight has not yet been forthcoming, although there has been unboubtedly been a marked rise in the use of foresight processes, and in particular scenario planning...”²⁶

Several foresight studies have been conducted in **France** at the national and regional levels. One major study replicated the large scale Japanese and German Delphi’s. It found:

“that the French culture of *prospective* tends to favor methods of scenarios rather than Delphi: instead of looking for consensus about big trends, specialists of foresight tend to think in terms of contrasting but internally coherent scenarios....(In addition) many experts stressed the missing normative dimension. For certain technological innovations, instead of answering on the probability of occurrence they would have preferred to give their opinion on the desirability....”²⁷

One of the other studies, resulted in an assessment of technologies “critical” for France, and that work was instrumental in the allocation of industrial research subsidies.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Jean-Alain Heraud and Kerstin Cuhls, “Current Foresight Activities in France, Spain, and Italy, *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, January, 1999

3. Worldwide Review of Foresight Institutions by Pacific Northwest Battelle National Laboratory for the U.S. Department of Energy

In 1996-97, the Department of Energy commissioned Battelle Northwest National Laboratory to study outstanding "foresighting" programs, review their common aspects, and synthesize the lessons learned from them. Both the AEPI and the Millennium Project were included in the seven that Battelle selected; several of the other national programs have been discussed in the previous section. The Battelle report provides information germane to the current report and is summarized below.²⁸

Methods: Battelle found that several methods were used in the cases they studied; principally: trend analysis and emerging issues scanning, Delphi and scenario construction.

Focus: For many of the cases, the focus was on science and technology -

"either as the sole subject of inquiry or as one of the main driving forces of the future. However the way this focus is expressed varies rather significantly across these various programs, with Japan representing one end of the spectrum (a focus on specific science and technology breakthroughs with less direct attention to the broader social context) and with Australia representing the other (a broad focus on defining social, political, and environmental needs of the future and determining how to influence science and technology to meet those needs)...."

Areas of Agreement: In all cases the underlying assumption was that the future is essentially unpredictable; therefore none viewed themselves as seeking "accurate" predictions, but rather sought ranges of plausible outcomes. Many saw the process itself as providing the payoff for the activity since it tended to create a framework for discussion and induce flexible thinking.

Impacts. Battelle found that

"Foresighting activities cause impacts to organizations (or society) in a variety of ways most of which are extremely difficult to measure. As a result, foresighting organizations tend to rely on high-level buy-in and public legitimization as signs of their effectiveness."

Requirements for success. The Battelle team found that success could be enhanced by recognizing the following:

²⁸ Skumanich and Silbermagel, *Foresighting Around the World*, Battelle Northwest National Laboratory, 1997

- The need for staffs “ with one or more individuals perceiving a need for their organization (or society) to consider future issues and to prepare for future opportunities challenges and obstacles.
- Program champions who are effective in getting a program started, although programs can also be started by more general efforts.
- Proving responsive to "client" needs (e.g., decisionmakers or societal needs in the case of national efforts)
- Involving the relevant participants in the process
- Experiencing some kind of legitimizing process”

4. Results of the Interviews

Appendix A contains the full interview protocol used in this portion of the study and Appendix C lists the names of the people interviewed, as well as those who responded to the questionnaires. As can be seen these people were in decision making roles and represented some 50 countries. The interviews, conducted both in person and via telephone, inquired of policy and decision makers:

1. The types of impediments that could delay action.
2. For one or two previously identified global issues or opportunities the impediments that they thought could delay specific actions.
3. Characteristics of information that could lead to more timely decision making.
4. The moral and ethical issues that could affect the will to act.

The interview protocol was designed to produce qualitative and judgmental information that could be used by the study team to structure the questionnaires and to identify promising source for more detailed work.

In the first part of these interviews, the participants were presented with a list of possible impediments to decision making and were asked to add to the list. The given list included:

1. Financial impediments such as lack of funding or the fact that the people who ought to pay are unwilling to do so.
2. Institutional impediments such as the fact that no one has responsibility to act.
3. Political impediments such as the action interferes with national interests or it has been proposed by a political opponent.
4. Cultural impediments such as roles of men vs. women, racism, or ethnocentrism.
5. Psychological impediments such as the fear of making a mistake or looking silly.
6. Information impediments such as the lack of reliable and sufficient data and information, or the uncertainty of the risk.

The interviewees added several categories:

7. Educational impediments
8. Impediment from lack of policy maker professionalism
9. Non financial resource impediments
10. Planning system impediments
11. Moral and Ethical Issues

Using these categories, the interviewees provided many examples and extensions, which are illustrated below. Following this presentation of these (often verbatim) comments, some insights are drawn about common threads which run through this material.

Financial impediments

Agenda 21 has not been implemented all over the world up to now because of financial and economic impediments

It is not so much lack of funding, as it is missing priorities in funding, money is being used for secondary and silly projects, and does not reflect visions,..... aims and priorities. In Slovakia there was a chance to create new state-wide or nation-widevisions e.g. vision of sustainable society in Slovakia, but politicians and policy makers have their own interests connecting with power e.g., propaganda.

Very often political institutions have interest in problems in order to get money from state budget, but society as a whole does not need it nor is the approach to solution (necessarily) correct. Ministries' interests may be oriented toward advancing the more expensive approach, which is very often less effective. The Russian- American space project is designed in non- effective way. Many American scientist were against the approach itself. But I think that it was comfortable for NASA: it was a problem of money.

I do not think that there are inadequate resource. I think the problem (lies) in how we use what we have. A great part of our resources is spent on the development of the military complex and more middle-level developed countries are involved in this.

This is perhaps not the most important impediment. For example another resource constraint is human or intellectual resources. Banks store up financial resource, but where are the banks of intellectual resources? Maybe consulting companies should be viewed in this way. In my experience, financial impediments can be overcome by countries and corporations- if they're large enough.

Institutional impediments

New problems, new hot spots result...in organizing new departments..... But their problems are interconnected [with issues addressed by existing organizations]. That is why I think sharing of functions, responsibilities and coordination of actions between different departmentsis very important and helpful in policy development and implementation.

Institutional and legislative infrastructure can also block policy implementation. For example: one of a problem for Russia is a lack of investments in industry. Actually banks have money, but there are not (many) channels (which transfer) financial resources to

corporation and small and medium companies. As a rule banks deal with solid, big clients. That is why there should be some transitional institutions between banks and companies. Lack of legislative base to protect investors' rights (also) hampers implementation of investment policy in Russia too.

(Various) approaches to the solution of complex problems should be widely discussed by the experts from different spheres. This....can help to advance understanding about possible ways of problem evolution in the future and to develop adequate actions, and mechanisms of (addressing the issues).

Solutions of problems should involve different institutions, ministries. One of the most important issue is the development of coordinated actions between different ministries and political institutions. Why are space opportunities and achievements not implemented in other spheres of activity and in industry? I think that one of the reasons is the isolation of (our) Space Agency activities from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the Ministry of Industry. One ministry does not know what is happening in another..... It is clear that the absence of this relationship influenced the evolution of space projects and industry as a whole. (Lack of coordination also affects) the time between problem's emergence and implementation of actions. So coordinated actions between different institutions at the political level play a more and more important role and could influence the time between problems emergence and implementation of actions.

....inertia of political institutions, political parties' ideas and behavior. They are oriented toward traditional views about problem evolution and traditional approaches to the solution of problems.

International political institutions serve the interests of small part of the population and keep the interests of a couple of nations in the focus. The attempt of some nations to build the world in accordance to their own model and interests could not be successful and it is very dangerous illusion. Partnership of civilization is a model of policy development and implementation of the new millennium, but international and national political institutions do not understand it

As to institutional impediments, the lack of necessary organizations and groups, such as NGO's also belongs to this type of problem.

Institutional impediments are real in many corporations and geopolitical organizations. There is often a diffusion of authority and responsibility which can lead to the inability to act. In Western bureaucracies there is usually some sort of ultimate decision maker. In Eastern organizations, it is more likely to find the need for consensus building. This takes longer and I guess that those from the West could see this as an impediment. What's needed is the ability to make authority and responsibility commensurate. The decision maker may be responsible but the question is: does he have the authority to move?

Political impediments

Any problem is interdisciplinary and could be solved more effectively and rapidly if different actors are involved (from the start)..... If we distribute this information post factum then industry and regions need time for adaptation of achievements, but if they are involved from the beginning, then it could shorter time as well as improve financial possibilities.

...consensus of different actors and transparency of policy itself have a great impact...

...confusion as to has responsibility for implementing.....

...(The key is) ideology. If suggested actions...are in conformity with ideology and the key positions of national/ international policy, then these actions are accepted. In this case, all of the obstacles play a secondary role...contradictions can be solved, financial resources can be found...Ideology plays the key role. Policy makers will use all of the information (delineated) in this questionnaire, but only when this information is in conformity with ideology.

...Political instability in the world (is an impediment) which hampers the development of coordinated actions and (inhibits the formation) of a common view of our present and future.

In our company, some years ago, one person became Chairman and he was a master of avoiding decisions. He refused to make any decisions until there was complete consensus among all of his lieutenants. This ultimately led to the avoidance of any decisions- or in fact dissension. For example we needed a new plant in Brazil. The Chairman kept sending the troops back for more analysis without a decision. The market finally declined and the delay seemed inspired decision making. But this doesn't obscure the fact that this attitude and style results in providing the decision makers less information than they might have received otherwise since in this situation executives tend to avoid recommendations that will be unpopular with management.

Other attempts at governmental foresight don't stick because of turnover of future-oriented personnel (next people either consciously reject it in order to do something "new" of their own--though often re-adopt futures later), or because they don't understand what futures work is; AND because the futures doesn't vote, AND because there is no continuing expectation of future-oriented work of government by the public. (Dator)

Cultural impediments

The impediments do not stem from gender roles such as men vs. women or from racism, but (the meaningful distinction is based on community size)... small communities are a great distance from the sources of information, therefore they are much more conservative and resistant to changes.

Stereotypes play a very important role at every level of thinking. ...In order to conform to new realities, one should change their own stereotypes of thinking and behavior. ...We are all in a transition to a knowledge based society. In order to move forward one should understand what is changing around us, what is my (or my corporation's or my country's) place in these new conditions, what should be changed and how we should change ourselves, our strategy, our models of thinking, our tools and methods.....

The stereo types of thinking which have been formed within industrial society hamper the development of adequate actions and has resulted in ineffective distribution of financial resources, political barriers and weak political institutions. The strongest obstacle is the paradigm of thinking of industrial society.

Psychological impediments

Conservatism of (a) country, conservative approach of (a) country....

In some regions, there are people who are easy to satisfy. They show little enthusiasm to pursue a better life. ...They reply, "It is enough to raise my newborn kid if everyone of my family saves a mouth of food."

...indolence and conservatism of decision makers. Many of them are interested in good jobs, making good careers, but they are lax about their work. In this respect a great number of countries of central and Eastern Europe are taking on the characteristics of banana republics.

Western society has lost the sense of evolution toward goals...The cult of leisure has been starting to dominate and at the same time attitudes toward work are changing... Motivations of people push or hamper the implementation of actions.

Lack of a sense of sacrifice, materialistic attitude...

I do not think that fear of making a mistake should be at the top of the list. I think that lack of confidence, the loss of morality and ideology play the key roles. (In addition,) the loss of goals and ideas, which form the background for building policy at different levels as well as the building of family and the lives of people.

In bigger organizations mis-steps may have very large costs and it is difficult for an organization to be risk taking. If an organization grosses several billion dollars per year, you can imagine how large a venture is need to make any difference at all.

Risk taking is also difficult if an individual in a decision making role is staking his career on avoiding a mistake. In some organizations, past mistakes "stick" with an individual over their whole careers. They "wear" their mistakes forever.

And there are the irrational decision makers, the mentally incapacitated. The nut cases who can't make a good decision even if the outcomes were clear. The impediment here is just innate lack of capacity.

Information impediments

First, before policy development one should explore the problem itself. Well explored problems provide the opportunity to develop adequate actions, to understand the consequences and mutual influence and interdependence of actions, and different alternative (approaches to the) problem's solution. But this is more and more difficult to do: problems become more and more complex; one may observe a lack of information,... (and) uncertainty of consequences.... So the first problem is a methodological and information one. Complexity theory can also help to develop solutions... Complexity theory could also develop effective actions and mechanisms.....

I thinkmodeling of different influencing events, modeling of interdependence of these events, (could provide an) in- depth view into the problem and actions. It gives the opportunity to keep the problem under control and to develop adequate mechanisms of regulating, to explore the sequences of actions, linkages between different branches of development in their evolution. Such kind of networks modeling give also rise to new ideas, and to give opportunities to develop priorities and evaluate the amount of necessary resources, etc.

...I would like to add: the need for an inventory of capabilities which nations and regions have as well as their targets and priorities....

Further, often, it is also not easy to understand problem itself.....If we won't understand the problem, we won't be able to develop adequate actions. In- depth (understanding of) the problem itself is already 50% of successful solution of a problem.

...lack of reliability of early warning signals that have been generated....

it seems there's never enough information, and furthermore, one can never collect all of it. The information available for decision making will always be incomplete and imperfect. In the environmental arena, data collection is particularly difficult. There are only limited clues about whether hazards exist and regulation always carries with it costs and loss of other benefits. Trade off are difficult to assess. There's no way to get enough information and second and third order impacts are difficult to foresee.

Educational impediments

...I want to stress the educational impediment which is very evident in developing countries....

...Education should be developed energetically...

...I think there is (an important role for science and education and even NGO's to help form policy makers' world outlook. (They could be) a new political elite. It could help them understand the new conditions of change, to adapt their actions to ideology, perhaps even to affect ideology itself...

Impediment from lack of policy maker professionalism

...Sometimes the continuity of a policy may become the restricting factor...

...the low professionalism of policy makers plays a role..

Factors in the way of policy implementation are connected with two issues: professionalism of policy makers and their competence and responsibility. As a rule policy makers solve current problems. This does not mean that they do not understand long- term problems and long- term consequences. Current problems are put forward before them , that is why they are oriented toward the solution of current problems....

Non financial resource impediments

...resources may be an impediment: both natural (resources) and talent...

...one of the more important impediments is technology. There is an absence of interdisciplinary technologies in the fields of physics, chemistry and biology.

...lack of human expertise..

Planning system impediments

...Planning on the Western model; new cars manufactured but not new roads.

Long term strategy (is needed). If one (does not have) long term strategy, it is hard to develop current action, to evaluate current actions and resource distribution.... Policies are oriented to the solution of current "hot" problems; this is bad. Such policies influence the psychology of policy makers. They are pressed by current problems; but one should have a force of spirit to put forward strategic issues and to coordinate current actions with strategic ones.

5. Results of the Millennium Project Lookout Panel

5.1 The questionnaires In addition to the interviews summarized above, the Lookout Panel inquiry involved three rounds of questionnaires sent to an international panel of futurists, scholars, business planners, and policy advisors selected on the basis of their publications, interests, expertise, and recommendations of the ten Millennium Project Nodes around the world. It was not intended to be a statistical survey, but rather an effort to gain insight into perceptions and concepts about the use of futures research in decision making. The participants are listed in the Appendix.

The **first round** of the questionnaire series asked about ethical issues related to timely use of early warnings. Building on the answers to the first round and the interviews, a **second round** questionnaire asked about; *Impediments to timely decision making and methods for reducing these impediments; The usefulness and availability of various types of decision relevant information; and the role of moral and ethical issues in decision making and suggestions for methods by which these issues might be addressed.*

The **third round** focused on evaluating new suggestions of respondents in the second round regarding: *impediments to decision making; information that could facilitate timely decision making; and means for correcting moral and ethical impediments. It also* explored, at some length, the practicality and effectiveness of the methods suggested by the respondents for addressing the moral and ethical issues raised in the earlier rounds.

In Round 2 of the Lookout panel. Panelists were asked to judge the relative importance of each of the impediments on the extended list, according to the following instructions:

The panel was asked to imagine two or three situations with which they are familiar, in which early warning was available but effective action was delayed. What were the causes? The panel was asked to provide their judgments about importance according to the following scale and situation.

- 5= Almost totally responsible
- 4= Mostly responsible
- 3= Important but shared responsibly with other reasons
- 2= Somewhat involved but other reasons were more important
- 1= Not involved or only a minor contributor

5.2 Decision Making Impediments. The responses, including those evaluated in Round 3 are rank ordered by average importance and appear below:

Impediment	Importance
2. Institutional: the fact that no one has responsibility to act; lack of adequate coordination among responsible ministries and agencies; institutional inertia.	3.90
1. Financial: lack of funding or the fact that the people who ought to pay are unwilling to do so.	3.89
19 Disinterest in the future: near term issues gain more attention than those that have more distant future consequences.	3.81
16 Planning inadequacy: lack of a long-term view.	3.77
7. Personnel: lack of decision skills - decision-makers do not understand the complexities of the issues about which they must decide; lack of professionalism of policy makers; lack of trained personnel; lack of an inventory of national and regional capacities; reduction of brain drain.	3.73
12. Strategic: lack of clear-cut strategy and goals, lack of coordinated actions among nations.	3.69
11. Complexity: lack of understanding of the magnitude of problems; lack of models showing complex interdependence of events and policies; lack of understanding of consequences of actions; stereotypical thinking.	3.63
3. Political: the action interferes with national interests or it has been proposed by a political opponent; lack of involvement of regions, corporations and specific groups.	3.63
6. Information: lack of accurate, reliable and sufficient data and information, or the uncertainty of the risk; conflicting information; lack of coordinated scanning.	3.60
14 Lack of consensus: differing interests and ideology among key actors, politicians, public, and particularly lobbying groups in society.	3.60
28. Paradigm lock: not being able to see or accept that there may be a completely different world view	3.59
22. Responsibility: personal desire to avoid responsibility for decision making; not wanting to rock the boat	3.41
25. Absence of a sense of urgency; thinking that someone else will take care of it.	3.40
30. Influence of prior mistakes made by other powerful actors, e.g. international institutions like the IMF, the UN agencies, powerful states influencing policy in other countries.	3.28
10. Communication: inadequate reports - unduly complex or too long for decision-makers.	3.24
17 Lack of receptiveness: lack of a crisis atmosphere; conflicts between effective actions and ideology of policy makers and between proposals and tradition.	3.24
29. Over focus: picking a small do-able project at the expense of the bigger picture.	3.24
24. Lack of tools for integrating future estimates into daily decision making.	3.20
8. Resources: lack of required natural resources, including biological resources; lack of adequate technology transfer, particularly between developed and developing countries.	3.05
23. Inadequate intercultural communications and media exposure.	3.04
27. Lack of rewards for action that pays off in the long term (vs. short term rewards).	2.99
9. Legal: lack or inadequacy of necessary laws and appropriate regulations.	2.98
18 Moral lapses: loss of morality in decision making; taking the easy way rather than the right way.	2.93
15 Complacency: public complacency; the growing cult of leisure; materialism; lack of a sense of dedication and sacrifice and changing attitudes about the value of hard work.	2.86
21 Inadequate time available to study the issue; press of other matters.	2.85
13 Technological: lack of required technology or unwarranted trust in technology.	2.82
26. Benefits of taking action not clearly articulated.	2.81
20 Criminal activities: corruption and bribery.	2.72
5. Psychological: the fear of making a mistake or looking silly.	2.54
4. Cultural: roles of men vs. women, racism, or ethnocentrism.	2.34

5.3 Form of Information Needed. Using information derived in the decision maker interviews, the respondents were asked to judge the usefulness of various kinds of information used in decision making. Their average responses were (where 5= extremely useful and 1= likely to be counterproductive):

Information Type	Usefulness
1. Information that demonstrates unequivocally that a crisis is pending.	4.44
17. Knowledge about what is possible: how science and technology might affect the outcomes of decisions	4.08
19. Education of decision makers and opinion shapers on issues of long term significance, rather than those of short term populist interest	3.91
16. Simple, clear, precise information in political, cultural and social (non-technical) terms, connected to goals and strategies	3.80
13. Sufficient information about what is required to implement various policy options: e.g. manpower, systemic effects, technological change, etc.	3.80
18. Information about how a contemplated decision may affect stakeholders	3.68
6. Information about the success or failure of other institutions and countries that have similar problems and have attempted to implement policies; inspiring success stories.	3.62
5. Development and popularization of appropriate indicators; coordination of indicators among institutions that rely on cooperation to design and implement policy.	3.62
2. Testimony of eminent scientists.	3.61
11. Information about probability and risks associated with issues and their policy solutions.	3.56
14. Attention paid to the issue by the media.	3.55
3. Accurate projections of computer models.	3.44
20. Clarity of forecasted condition without action and technical feasibility of proposed action	3.41
12. Creation and use of accurate simulations and training which make clear the consequences of actions.	3.40
4. Intended actions of other ministries, countries or decision-makers.	3.39
7. Popularization of issues through public communities, business, research institutions, individuals under leadership and guidance of government.	3.38
15. A set of long-term scenarios, ranging from dreadful to positive.	3.18
8. Popularization of visions showing the consequences of and possible outcomes of the issues; cooperation between artists (e.g. Spielberg) and futurists.	3.16
10. Information about (or derived from) corporate lobbying that could influence decision making by institutions and governments.	3.01
9. Knowledge about criminal activities that could adversely influence decision making by institutions and governments.	2.90

5.4 Moral and Ethical Issues: All three rounds of questionnaires and the interviews, as well dealt with moral and ethical issues. In the first questionnaire, a list of issues such as “Lack of honor and lying” was presented and the panel was asked to judge the importance of such issues in their country and in the world. The respondents were asked to add to the list. The composite list was presented to the panel in the second and third rounds and similar judgments were requested for the newly added items. The scale used was:

5= of overwhelming importance
 4= of great importance
 3= of modest importance
 2= of some importance
 1= trivial

The charts below show the results. Note that in most instances, the respondents felt that the stated moral issue is more important in the world than in one's own country.

Figure 7

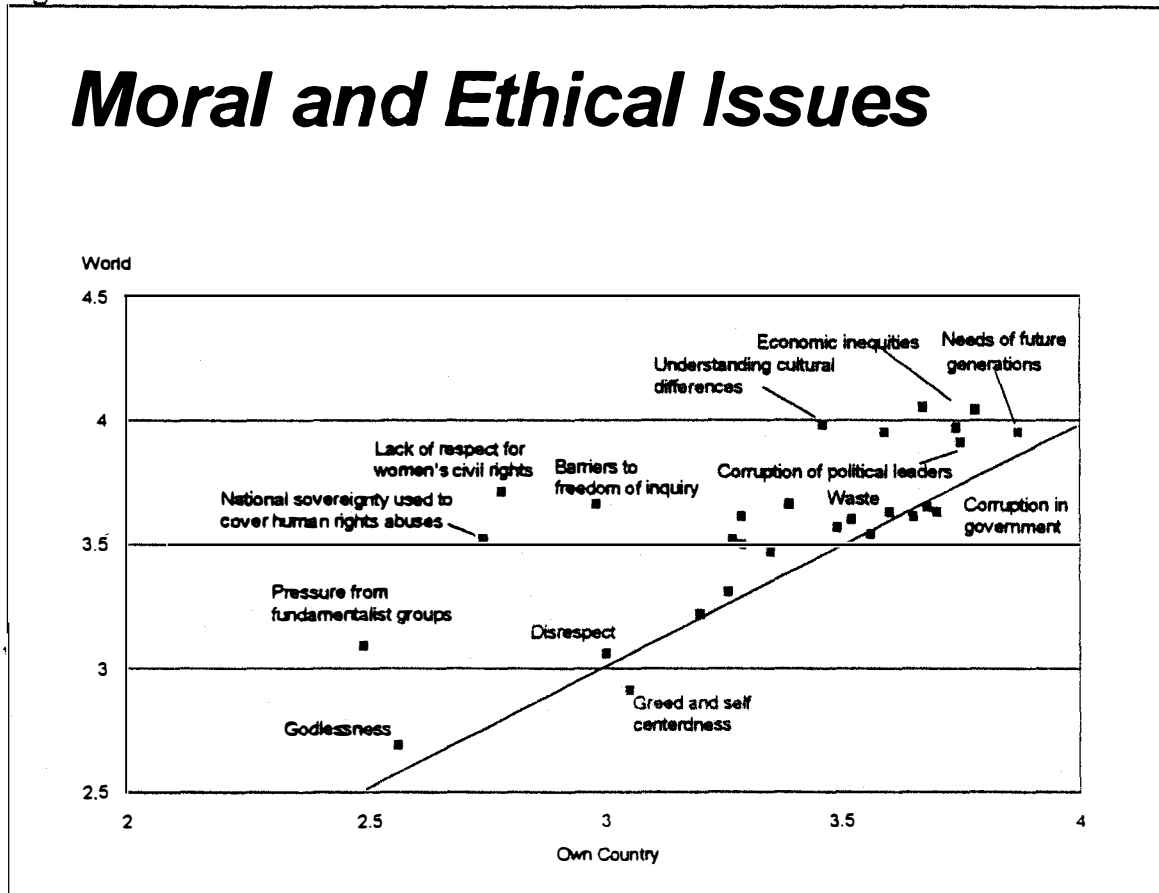
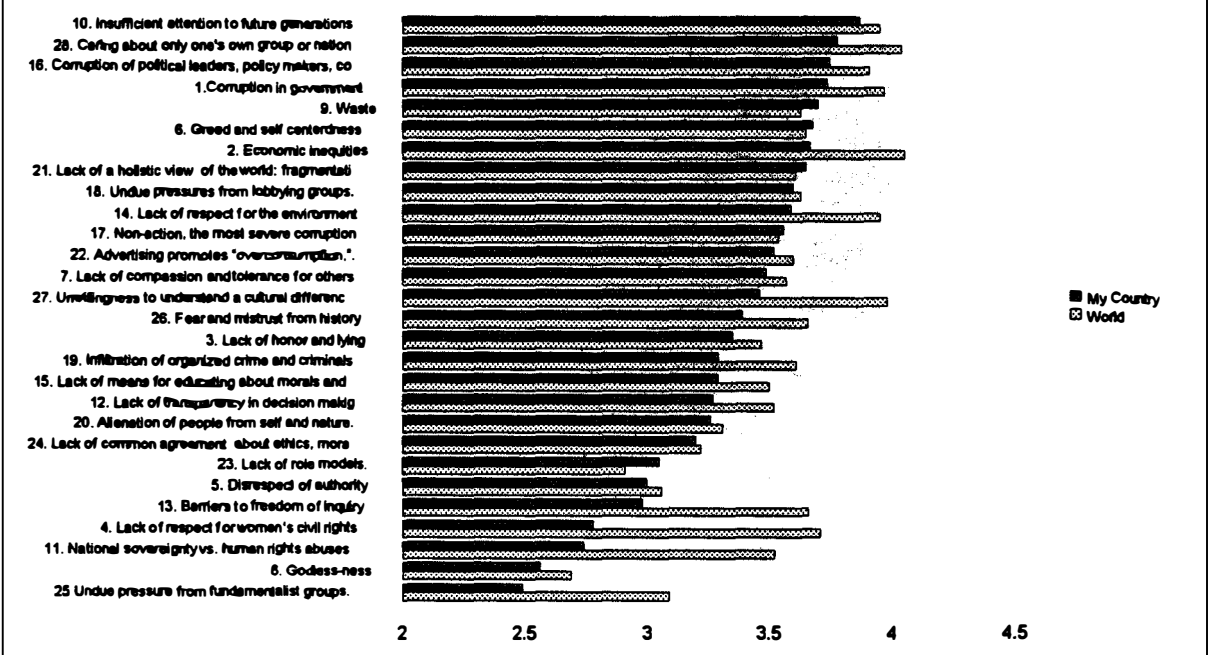


Figure 8

Moral and Ethical Issues



The table below presents these data quantitatively, ranked by the panelists' judgment about important moral issues in their countries:

ISSUE	My Country	World
10. Insufficient attention to the needs of future generations	3.87	3.95
28. Caring about the well-being of only one's own group or nation	3.78	4.04
16. Corruption of political leaders, policy makers, corporate leaders.	3.75	3.91
1. Corruption in government	3.74	3.97
9. Waste	3.70	3.63
6. Greed and self centerdness	3.68	3.65
2. Economic inequities	3.67	4.05
21. Lack of a holistic view of the world. fragmentation among many people with a more or less holistic view	3.65	3.61
18. Undue pressures from lobbying groups.	3.60	3.63
14. Lack of respect for the environment	3.59	3.95
17. Non-action, the most severe corruption, Honor in leadership is to assume responsibility.	3.56	3.54

22. Advertising may promote inappropriate products and purposes of "overconsumption."	3.52	3.60
7. Lack of compassion and tolerance for others	3.49	3.57
27. Unwillingness to understand a culturally different awareness of same issue	3.46	3.98
26. Fear and mistrust from history	3.39	3.66
3. Lack of honor and lying	3.35	3.47
19. Infiltration of organized crime and criminals into government and business	3.29	3.61
15. Lack of means for educating about morals and ethics	3.29	3.50
12. Lack of transparency in decision making	3.27	3.52
20. Alienation of people from self and nature.	3.26	3.31
24. Lack of common agreement about ethics and morals; it changes with advancing knowledge and socio-economic conditions.	3.20	3.22
23. Lack of role models.	3.05	2.91
5. Disrespect of authority	3.00	3.06
13. Barriers to freedom of inquiry	2.98	3.66
4. Lack of respect for women's civil rights	2.78	3.71
11. National sovereignty used to cover human rights abuses	2.74	3.52
8. Godless-ness	2.56	2.69
25 Undue pressure from fundamentalist groups.	2.49	3.09

Interesting differences appeared when the answers to the questions about the original list of moral and ethical issues was sorted by region of the respondent. The answers were grouped into major regions: North America, Europe Asia, and South America, and averaged for each region. The number of respondents in each category ranged from 10 to 33.

For North American respondents, the moral and ethical issues seen as most important were:

No.	Moral or Ethical Issue	Importance
18	Undue pressures from lobbying groups.	4.14
3	Greed and self centeredness	4.10
22	Advertising may promote inappropriate products and purposes of "overconsumption."	4.07
1	Insufficient attention to the needs of future generations	4.00
4	Economic inequities	3.80
5	Waste	3.79
8	Lack of honor and lying	3.74
21	Lack of a holistic view of the world: fragmentation among many people with a more or less holistic view.	3.71
28	Caring about the well-being of only one's own group or nation	3.71
7	Lack of compassion and tolerance for others	3.65

For the European respondents:

No.	Moral or Ethical Issue	Importance
28	Caring about the well-being of only one's own group or nation	3.83
9	Waste	3.81
10	Insufficient attention to the needs of future generations	3.74
6	Greed and self centeredness	3.71
16	Corruption of political leaders, policy makers, corporate leaders.	3.70
18	Undue pressures from lobbying groups.	3.68
2	Economic inequities	3.68
1	Corruption in government	3.68
26	Fear and mistrust from history	3.67
21	Lack of a holistic view of the world: fragmentation among many people with a more or less holistic view.	3.63

For the Asian respondents (including Southern Pacific):

No.	Moral or Ethical Issue	Importance
1	Corruption in government	4.10
10	Insufficient attention to the needs of future generations	4.00
14	Lack of respect for the environment	3.87
28	Caring about the well-being of only one's own group or nation	3.80
27	Unwillingness to understand a culturally different awareness of same issue	3.80
9	Waste	3.66
2	Economic inequities	3.66
16	Corruption of political leaders, policy makers, corporate leaders.	3.61
15	Lack of means for educating about morals and ethics	3.53
17	Non-action, the most severe corruption, Honor in leadership is to assume responsibility.	3.48

And for the South American respondents:

No.	Moral or Ethical Issue	Importance
16	Corruption of political leaders, policy makers, corporate leaders.	4.75
1	Corruption in government.	4.40
10	Insufficient attention to the needs of future generations	4.33
17	Non-action, the most severe corruption, honor in leadership is to assume responsibility.	4.33

22	Advertising may promote inappropriate products and purposes of "overconsumption."	4.25
18	Undue pressures from lobbying groups.	4.25
21	Lack of a holistic view of the world: fragmentation among many people with a more or less holistic view.	4.00
19	Infiltration of organized crime and criminals into government and business	4.00
23	Lack of role models.	4.00
15	Lack of means for educating about morals and ethics	4.00

It is remarkable that one issue appeared in these lists of ten top ranked moral and ethical issues; in all regions there was a commonly perceived issue:

10 Insufficient attention to the needs of future generations.

And in three of the four regions, the common issues were:

- 1. Corruption in government
- 2. Economic inequities
- 9. Waste
- 16. Corruption of political leaders, policy makers, corporate leaders
- 18. Undue pressures from lobbying groups
- 21. Lack of a holistic view of the world: fragmentation among many people with a more or less holistic view
- 28. Caring about the well-being of only one's own group or nation

The perceived differences between moral and ethical issues within a country and the world as a whole were also compared on a regional basis. All regions saw several items as being more important in the world than in their countries:

- 2. Economic inequities
- 14. Lack of respect for the environment
- 15. Lack of means for educating about morals and ethics
- 10. Insufficient attention to the needs of future generations
- 13. National sovereignty used to cover human rights abuses
- 12. Lack of transparency in decision making
- 13. Barriers to freedom of inquiry
- 14. Lack of respect for the environment
- 19. Infiltration of organized crime and criminals into government and business
- 25. Undue pressure from fundamentalist groups

Now, for the four regions, the top few items rated as being of greater importance in their countries than the world at large (in other words, in need of attention in their countries):

South America:

16. Corruption of political leaders, policy makers, corporate leaders.

1. Corruption in government

North America:

9. Waste

22. Advertising promoting undue materialism

18 Pressure from lobbying

6. Greed and self-consciousness

Europe:

17. Non-action, the most severe corruption, Honor in leadership is to assume responsibility.

26. Fear and mistrust from history

Asia:

23. Lack of role models.

21. Lack of a holistic view of the world: fragmentation among many people with a more or less holistic view.

9. Waste

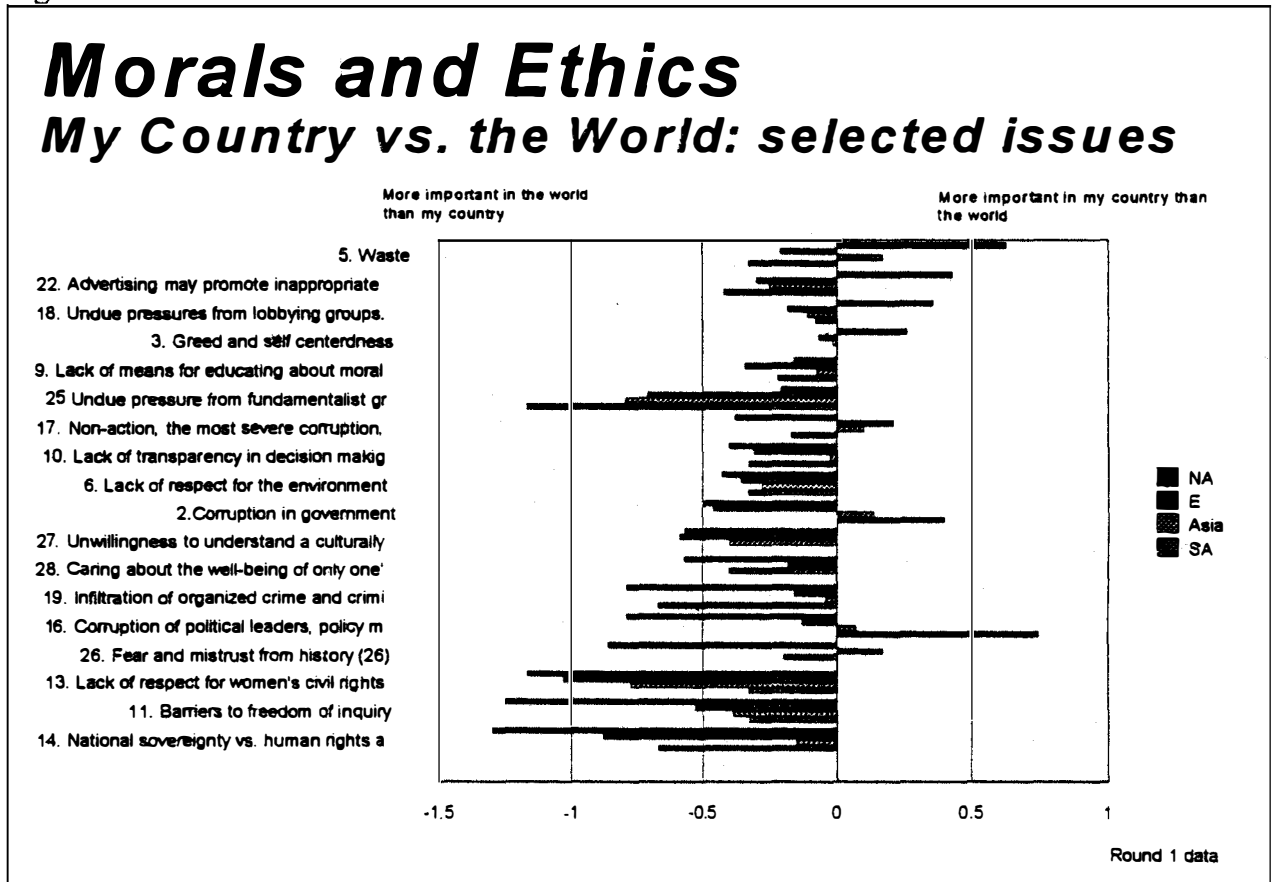
3. Lack of honor and lying

1. Corruption in government.

16. Corruption of political leaders, policy makers, corporate leaders.

These judgments are displayed graphically in Figure 9.

Figure 9



5.5 Interview comments. The interview respondents also had some comments to make about moral issues; some key points are listed below:

Corruption in government or business

Compared to others, the corruption of government is a key issue especially the corruption in the enforcing the law.

The corruption in government is a great impediment. The corruption exists many aspects such selecting leaders, management and assessing the achievement.

...corruption in government is a great impediment. But more common impediments are the corruption of some leaders (policy makers or officials) and lack of responsibility.

Lack of honor of decision makers

...Alienation of the words of politics from real life of people and society.

It is also educational and cultural issue, and media and educational system could contribute. But I think that it is also the issue of spirit of society. For example, Russian President tell lies by TV very often and society accept it; Russian corporation promise but do not pay for the delivery of materials etc. And society accept it! But Foreign companies do not accept it and Russian corporations keep the word in relationships with foreign companies. Why double moral ethics take place, why the country has changed so much during 5 years?

Insensitivity to the needs of future generations

(This is a) relatively major aspect. At present, many governments or decision makers do not have a long, all-aspect viewpoint when they make up a development plan or take some measures and sometimes will give up their correct (plans to) traditional forces.

(Policy makers) disregard long-term benefits, (and) they do not consider the interest of future generation. For this reason, the understanding of sustainable development and legal system should be strengthened.

Reactions and responses of people are only on present problems; what's missing is thinking toward the future, the long view. Politicians and policymakers are oriented only on present problems, decisions about the problems connected with future are shifted to the next generations of policymakers...

Other comments on morals and ethics

That decision makers often lack of intelligence, courage and boldness may be a more important issue compared to the list ones.

Ethical and moral causes are minor problems. The major issue are - ignorance of magnitude of impacts - attitude doesn't matter.

Add to the list:

- Lack of proper understanding of magnitude of problems
- A sense of helplessness
- Lack of sense of duty
- Bureaucratic tangles/ Red tapism

...lack of values in school

We should advocate a new ecological ethics which encourages the harmony between man and man, and man and nature. The eco-ethics should be part of the fields of moral and ethics education.

....different religions may have different opinions about the same question, thus restricting the progress of the action.

The list of moral and ethical issues is not good. It may be (that there are) some connections in this area and also (maybe) not. (The list) seems like as artificial. The will to act is interconnected with clarity and transparency; of aims with adequate priorities. If the aim is not clear, also the impulse is missing.

...I would like also to stress the need for a new system of personnel selection. What principles are used by policy makers in personnel selection now: devotion to top officials and ideology. And this is a problem for all countries.

Fundamental (external) changes influence ethics to a great degree. Norms of moral and ethics are formed during centuries and are passed from one generation to another one. Transitional periods are a period of crises in ethics too. That is why (ethics are) a key problem today.

Global problems are in great part the question of trust or lack of trust

6. Examples of Information useful in decision-making

In Rounds 2 and 3, the Millennium Project Lookout Panel was provided with examples of types of information - including information that was based on images of the future- and asked to provide examples of cases in which information of the given sort was used in decision making. Here is a summary of the Panel's responses:

Information Leading to Decision Making	Examples Cited
1. Information that demonstrates unequivocally that a crisis is pending.	6 hour weather forecasts Mettur Dam release Species depletion Ozone hole Forecasts depicting the potential spread of AIDS, cancer, etc.
2. Testimony of eminent scientists.	Montreal Protocol Natural calamities AIDS forecasts IPCC's influence in global warming debate Manhattan Project Acid rain in eastern Canada/northeastern USA Population forecasts
3. Accurate projections of computer models.	Weather forecasts Forecasts of spreading epidemics Global climate models Population forecasts
4. Intended actions of other ministries, countries or decision makers.	International police information Sustainable development strategies of other countries. Most examples in this category come from the intelligence community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Israeli assessment of a future nuclear weapon threat from Iraq the Israeli pre-eruptive air strike on the OS Iraq nuclear reactor US strikes on Afghanistan and Sudan as a result of the assessed threat from Osaman bin Laden
5. Development and popularization of appropriate indicators; coordination of indicators among institutions that rely on cooperation to design and implement policy.	Municipal air quality Flow of financial resources Currency reserves Human Development Index in UNDP Human Development Report. Bulletin of Atomic Scientists clock showing time to doomsday State of the Environment reports Russian Central Bank and Ministry of Finance system of indicators reduced to a common methodology. Socially responsible investing. e.g. Domini social 400 index.

6. Information about the success or failure of other institutions and countries that have similar problems and have attempted to implement policies; inspiring success stories.	Privatization process in former socialist countries - e.g. voucher privatization Asian financial crisis Polish experience of "shock therapy" was studied by Russian before implementation of "shock therapy" in Russia in 1992 IMF used its experience in Lat. America for the development of recommendations for Russian reforms.
7. Popularization of issues through public communities, business, research institutions, individuals under leadership and guidance of government.	Agenda 21
8. Popularized of visions showing the consequences of and possible outcomes of the issues; cooperation between artists (e.g. Spielberg) and futurists.	Jurassic Park Seven Years in Tibet Toffler's forecasts of migration Sagan's nuclear winter Russian Government was going to change the river bed of some Siberian rivers. Developed scenarios of the consequences of this action) and wide discussion of this issue by media blocked the action of Government
9. Knowledge about criminal activities that could adversely influence decision making by institutions and governments.	Colombian and Mexican narco cartels and its political parties financing and penetration. Clinton & Lewinski affair and its adverse results to Republican party. Construction of nuclear power plants (e.g. Temelin in the Czech Republic) US tobacco industry and lobbying. Middle East governments lobbying in Washington D.C. for financial and military aid
10. Information about (or derived from) corporate lobbying that could influence decision making by institutions and governments.	Can't think of a single lobbying effort linked to early warning of an issue. All lobbying examples that came to mind had negative results. (Lobbying is) 10. Mostly narrow, self-interested disinformation without full disclosure.
11. Information about probability and risks associated with issues and their policy solutions.	EPA regulations of removal of lead from gasoline Quarantines for infectious diseases Warnings about potential for AIDS spread Nuclear warfare risks and START actions Global warming Security strategy of Central European countries and their efforts to join NATO Contraceptives, tobacco, some medical technologies
12. Creation and use of accurate simulations and training which make clear the consequences of actions.	Flight simulators
13. Sufficient information about what is required to implement various policy options: e.g. manpower, systemic effects, technological change, etc	Technology assessments of 2nd order social and environmental consequences.
14. Attention paid to the issue by the media.	TV images of famine in Somalia affected decision to get involved.

15. A set of long term scenarios, ranging from dreadful to positive.	The Shell scenarios World Bank Demographic forecasts were used (as one of the sources of information) for the planning of the system of education development in USSR
16. Simple, clear, precise information in political, cultural and social (non technical) terms, connected to goals and strategies.	The Apollo project in the USA in sixties.
17. Knowledge about what is possible: how science and technology might affect the outcomes of decisions.	U.S. Office of Technology Assessment providing policy recommendations to Congressional staffs.
18. Information about how a contemplated decision may affect stakeholders.	
19. Education of decision-makers and opinion shapers on issues of long term significance, rather than those of short-term populist interest.	
20. Clarity of forecasted condition without action and technical feasibility of proposed action	Nuclear winter Acid rain

Clearly, the suggestions by the panel included some key current issues that served to illustrate the belief that futures research, as embodied in the information forms listed, was used in a wide variety of applications.

7. Does Futures Research Help Decision-Making? Two Views

The Project asked professional futurists and policy makers to identify examples and experience in the uses of futures research in decision making, in four ways. The first two have already been described: in depth interviews with policy makers and the Lookout Panel. The second two methods were:

A request was made via the project's two Internet listserves for examples of futures research and futures studies used in decision-making.

Private correspondence was established with professional futurists asking for more detail about projects in which they might have been involved.

In many instances, participants in this aspect of the study suggested publications of theirs and others that were made available via hard copy and on various web sites (see Appendix F). The team followed up these leads and this activity is reported in this section.

The Millennium Project listseves were invited to comment on "cases that illustrate how futures research has helped improve policy." These listserves are made up of several hundred people: professional futurists in one instance, and people who expressed interest in the future in the other. The results of the on line discussion were surprising. One camp said policy making always considers- formally or informally- the future. A second camp said they had been searching for such examples for years and had failed to find that futures research had contributed significantly to policy making. As an example of the first position, one professional futurist said:

The first camp argued that future orientation is inevitable, unavoidable and is almost always a part of decision making. A correspondent taking this position said:

All decision and policy making which is goal oriented, with the relatively minor exception of cathartic choices in their pure form, are based in part on images of the future of probably outcomes of different options including doing nothing. Therefore, all structured and organizational policy making includes some arrangements for more or less systematic exploration of relevant contingent futures.

Prime illustrations include the constant use of "intelligence estimates" in security and external relation choices and the constant use of economic models in many economic decisions.

Indeed, most of the literature dealing with policy making, descriptive-historic as well as prescriptive takes up the use of "futures", sometimes well and sometimes badly so, but still usually explicitly

This is even more pronounced in the very large literature on "planning" in all its forms, where "futures" in one way or another are a main concern -- both predictively and as a target for impact.

Therefore, I am not sure about the "point" in seeking literature on uses of futures in policy making.²⁹

And another futurist responded:

....images of the future guide *all* goal-oriented decision or policy making. I would strengthen the statement you make to:

All decision and policy making which is intended to achieve values set by the parties who will be subject to the decision or policy, is based on visions of the future, expressed or implied, which arises from each option presented, including doing nothing. Other decision and policy making is conducted by trusting elite individuals or groups to perform such an analysis emotionally without reference to external, shared models that the parties affected can verify, and is restricted to situations where the risk of sharing the information is (perceived to be) greater than the risk of choosing an undesirable outcome.³⁰

But the other view held:

The issue is critical, and it would be good to pinpoint real examples (of policies where futures research) made a difference. I might say that, over the last year, I have looked in the literature and in conversations for examples in one area: the SRI/Shell Oil/GBN approach to scenarios. I have not found a single case, including Shell's, in which policy choice flowed directly from the scenarios. Other important values were achieved, at least partially, but not this--which I take to be the basic reason for doing FR.³¹

And another professional said:

As you know, it is VERY difficult to "prove" that futures activities result in effective subsequent action. I know of no good study which has done that (do you?), and certainly have no clear evidence in anything I have done over the past 30 years.

Indeed, I have submitted funding proposals to for four years in a row..... to engage in a study to find out if indeed the ten years of foresight.....(much of which I have been very directly involved in) has in fact resulted in anything significant and lasting. "Does the future matter"? is one way I phrased it.....

So I can't honestly answer your question. And, as I looked over what other people sent in to you, I don't think they can either, in spite of their claims.³²

²⁹ Listserv correspondence, Yehzekel Dror, Nov. 25, 1998

³⁰ Listserv correspondence, Craig Hubley, Nov. 26, 1998

³¹ Private correspondence, Wayne Boucher, Nov. 28, 1998

³² Private correspondence, Jim Dator, Nov. 25, 1998

Unfortunately, policy making is usually impervious to futures studies. Predictions of the future can usually be picked apart and disregarded. Time horizons can be impossibly short. All the futures studies on global warming have not yet moved US policy in the directions recently endorsed by the administration...Political pressures are more important than futures studies.

Which introduces another methodological problem: some of the best futures work is based on an organization (or person) stating, and working towards, a preferred future, very broadly stated, while other is based on scanning for highly specific problems/opportunities and trying to avoid/obtain them; others yet is aimed specifically at monitoring competitors in order to stay/get ahead of them in market share, for example, and much futures work seems to be just some person having a bright idea which may or may not be used to form policy and guide action (most of the material I have been sent has been of failures, not successes, or of possible, but certainly not conclusive, successes).³³

Why this dichotomy? During the preparation of this report, the Millennium Project engaged the services of a professional futurist to identify and validate case studies. In the end, the futurist abandoned the research- at least for the time being. He gave several reasons for doing so:

1. Most material on the subject simply states that success was achieved but is short on real evidence.
2. Business examples are often proprietary.
3. There is no adequate typology for classifying the cases and their methodology.
4. Only very few foresight activities are carried out in house by trained professionals who are knowledgeable in the methods of futures research.

³³ Private correspondence, Jim Dator, March, 1999

8. Individual Decision-Making as a Mirror of Socio Political Decision Making

That futures thinking is pervasive and implicit in socio-political decision making is borne out by studies of decision making by individuals drawn from cognitive psychology and neurology. Holland et. al. for example, suggest that individuals make decisions based on mental models held in their brain that are “transient, dynamic representations.” These models are of the “if--then” sort. For example, if a deal offered seems to be too good to be true, be cautious about accepting it because it is likely not to be true. Or if faced by life threatening situations, then react to protect self and family. Such models are used to make predictions about the need for and consequences of individual actions. The models are predictive, based on experience, and are modified as new learning by the individual takes place. The models lead to rules for decision making and rules become “a network of interacting, competing, not necessarily consistent hypotheses” In the contest between conflicting hypotheses, the rule that leads to successful prediction “is strengthened, ... increasing the likelihood of its use in the future....” and those that lead to error are “modified or discarded.... Predications about the attainment of goals will normally be the most powerful source of feedback.”³⁴

It is easy to make the assumption that this vision of decision making by individuals parallels the processes of socio-political decision making use by leaders or groups. Paraphrasing Holland et. al., one could say: decisions are always based on explicit or implicit models. Such models are used to make predictions about the need for and consequences of action. The models are predictive, based on experience, and are modified as new learning takes place. The models lead to rules for decision making and sometimes the rules are not necessarily consistent. In the contest between conflicting hypotheses, the rules that have led to successful results in the past are used more frequently and those that have led to error in the past are rarely used again.

In this analogy, political necessity in socio-political decision making is parallel to self preservation in individual decision making. Sometimes in the social sphere other factors weigh more heavily than political necessity, as other factors are sometimes more important than self preservation for the individual.

This parallel between the processes of induction in an individual and in socio-political decision making can be carried further. Individual decision making is often befuddled by psychological inconsistencies. For reasons that have not yet been discovered, the mind sometimes thinks in patterns that appear to be irrational.³⁵ Good bets that make sense in economic terms often seem risky; risky ventures sometimes seem like sure things. The way a question is posed affects the

³⁴ John Holland, Keith Holyoak, Richard Nisbett, and Paul Thagard, *Induction*, MIT Press, 1989. p.16. Suggested by Paul Werbos in conjunction with studies of the editor into the decision process.

³⁵ Most of the examples of irrationality in decision making come from the work of Amos Tversky and Daniel Kahneman who have been exploring this intersection between economics and psychology by have groups of people make choices under varying experimental circumstances. Their work dates to the early '70's. and they stimulated and contributed many articles, papers and books to this field, generally called Judgment Heuristics. For an early paper see, Tversky, Amos and Kahneman, Daniel, “Judgment under Uncertainty: Heuristics and Biases,” *Science*, 185 (1974), 1124-1131.

answer. Beliefs are formed by first impressions. Value is assigned where none exists. We depreciate mentally to avoid admitting a loss. We are very reluctant to cut losses on losing projects. We value our self esteem and will go to great lengths to avoid admitting that we have acted in a way that was less than ideal. We invent and believe the explanations we invent for our poor performance. We ignore or do not believe information that contradicts our beliefs. We are overconfident. The list is longer, but it is clear that what appears to be intrinsic in individual decision making is mirrored in the distortions of socio-political decision making.

9. Conclusions and Recommendations:

The central objectives of this study were to identify:

- the generic factors that prevent timely use of early warnings from futures research
- the factors that contribute to timely use.
- obstacles and barriers that were overcome in successful implantation cases.

9.1 Generic factors that prevent timely use of early warnings.

The chief impediments identified by the Lookout Panel were found to be:

Institutional: the fact that no one has responsibility to act; lack of adequate coordination among responsible ministries and agencies; institutional inertia.

Financial: lack of funding or the fact that the people who ought to pay are unwilling to do so.

Disinterest in the future: near term issues gain more attention than those that have more distant future consequences.

Planning inadequacy: lack of a long-term view.

Personnel: lack of decision skills - decision-makers do not understand the complexities of the issues about which they must decide; lack of professionalism of policy makers; lack of trained personnel; lack of an inventory of national and regional capacities; reduction of brain drain.

Strategic: lack of clear-cut strategy and goals, lack of coordinated actions among nations.

Complexity: lack of understanding of the magnitude of problems; lack of models showing complex interdependence of events and policies; lack of understanding of consequences of actions; stereotypical thinking.

Political: the action interferes with national interests or it has been proposed by a political opponent; lack of involvement of regions, corporations and specific groups.

Information: lack of accurate, reliable and sufficient data and information, or the uncertainty of the risk; conflicting information; lack of coordinated scanning.

Lack of consensus: differing interests and ideology among key actors, politicians, public, and particularly lobbying groups in society.

The results of the Lookout Panel were not completely confirmed in interviews. Many of the decision makers commented during the interviews that “financial impediments” could usually be overcome by a number of means and were usually not the true stumbling block on the road to action.

Difficult moral issues lie at the heart of many impediments to progress. These include, for example, corruption in business and government, failure to seek common values in conflict resolution, finding easy rather than “right” solutions. The moral and ethical issues associated with decision making were also addressed by the Lookout Panel; the top set of moral and ethical problems were found to be: insufficient attention to the needs of future generations; caring about the well-being of only one's own group or nation; corruption of political leaders, policy makers, corporate leaders;

corruption in government; waste; greed and self-centeredness; economic inequities; lack of a holistic view of the world; undue pressures from lobbying groups; and lack of respect for the environment.

9.2 The factors that contribute to timely use of early warning information identified by the Lookout Panel and confirmed and extended in the interviews were:

Information that demonstrates unequivocally that a crisis is pending.

Knowledge about what is possible: how science and technology might affect the outcomes of decisions

Education of decision makers and opinion shapers on the issues of long term significance, rather than on those of short term populist interest

Simple, clear, precise information in political, cultural and social (non-technical) terms, connected to goals and strategies

Sufficient information about what is required to implement various policy options: e.g. manpower, systemic effects, technological change, etc.

Information about how a contemplated decision may affect stakeholders

Information about the success or failure of other institutions and countries that have similar problems and have attempted to implement policies; inspiring success stories.

Development and popularization of appropriate indicators; coordination of indicators among institutions that rely on cooperation to design and implement policy.

Testimony of eminent scientists.

Information about probability and risks associated with issues and their policy solutions.

Attention paid to the issue by the media.

Accurate projections of computer models.

Creation and use of accurate simulations and training, which make clear the consequences of actions.

Clarity of forecasted condition without action and technical feasibility of proposed action

9.3 Obstacles and barriers that were overcome in successful implementation cases.

In general, the obstacles and barriers can be classified as institutional and informational. Among the institutional barriers that were identified were:

9.3.1. In one way or another almost all institutional impediments to change can be found in history the use of futures techniques; these include: not invented here, we tried it before and it didn't work, lack of clear cut responsibility, overlapping responsibilities, fear of failure. Introducing new techniques requires some organizational risk taking since apparent failure would taint the credibility of the decision maker who authorized their use. Therefore, when risk taking is an issue, the new approaches can be labeled as experimental, other cases of successful applications can be cited (this is probably a significant factor in the recent spread of national foresight programs), the persons involved in decision making can be included in the process (a useful step in any event since their confidence in the findings will be enhanced in this way), or outside experts can be assigned the implementation task. In addition, the data generated for this report suggest that if a crisis is brewing (consumer products company that was frustrated by its lack of new products), it is easier to introduce new techniques than would otherwise be the case. In the example, the technique was quite unfamiliar and probably would not have been accepted were the situation less pressing.

9.3.2 Informational barriers are daunting. Information impediments such as the lack of reliable and sufficient data and information, or the uncertainty of the risk. More information is always welcome (until trivial information and noise promote overload) but in cases dealing with the future, one never knows when the information cup is full enough. Also, the attempt to gather increasing volumes of information can be both paralyzing and finally reach diminishing returns when noise rather than helpful data is all that is produced. A case in point is the large scale Delphi programs that are being pursued in many of the national foresight programs. Would the results have been significantly different were fewer than thousands of participants used?

The questions associated with information are therefore: how can accurate information for future studies be obtained and how much information is enough?

Quantifiable information about historical time series abounds and the lists of sources will not be repeated here in any detail, but they include international organizations, government

departments, and specialized NGO's such as Worldwatch Institute, World Resources Institute, etc.

Judgmental information, such as the likelihood of future events can only come from human perceptions and techniques for systematically eliciting such judgments, and helping to assure their consistency, are crude but available. Futures Research Methodology, a CD-ROM by The Millennium Project is the most comprehensive overview of such methods to date.

The question about how much information is enough is interesting. Simple stable-systems require very little information to produce accurate forecasts: the number of miles of highways in use next year will be accurately projected with information about the number of miles in use today, the rate of disuse, and the rate of repair. However much more complex systems such as those involved in environmental security, for example, involve more than extrapolation. A key to information requirements may be found in analyzing the order of the system's complexity, its non linearities and feedbacks, and its proximity to chaos. As stated earlier in this report, for systems in the chaotic regime: history is a poor indicator of the future, the spontaneous emergence of some self organized sub-elements may occur, there is no ability to predict the next points on the course of the system's evolution, and there is great difficulty of determining the effects of actions designed to influence the course of the system. We note here that information requirements also vary with system complexity and stability. Stable simple systems require good historical data; but for complex systems near chaos much more precise information is required, noise can completely mask the true operation of the system, and noise and chaotic behavior can confound the ability to validate prospective decisions.

9.4 Key Lessons

Key lessons from examples of successful application of futures research include:

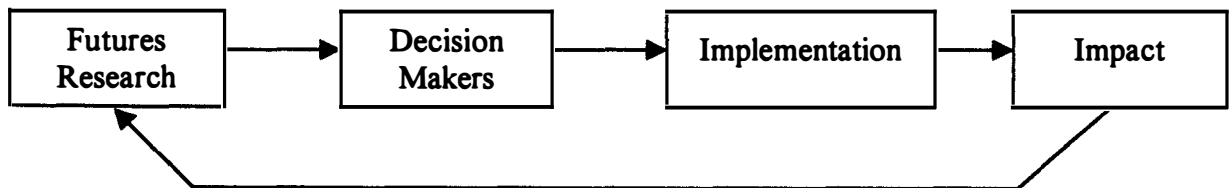
1. Leaders or decision maker(s) should know what futures research is, be interested in the process, and have requested the activity
2. Futures research should have a formal connection to the strategic planning process that is understood by all involved
3. Use at least one formal method that is understandable to all involved
4. Information should not be limited to quantifiable projections, but include rich subjective descriptions of alternative futures that makes future possibilities more real for the decision maker(s)
5. All those involved should understand that futures research provides a framework for thoughtful discussion rather than predictions
6. In addition to more analytic methods, some form of workshop should be included to give

time for individuals to integrate the concepts in their thinking in a group setting, and the decision maker(s) should participate

7. Producers of futures research and decision makers should be integrated into the overall process as much as possible
8. It should not be a one time event, but an on-going process of feeding information to the decision process and responding to feedback from impacts:

Figure 10

Generic On-Going Process of Foresight



Appendix A: 1998 Global Lookout Study - Interview Protocol

1. Contact those you interviewed last year about the global opportunities - who you think will be the best to interview this year. Ask them if you can share the results of the interviews with them **AND** interview them about how to reduce the time from early warning to implementation of the actions suggested and the ethical implications involved. Attached is the list of all those interviewed last year to help you know which opportunities were addressed by which policy maker you interviewed. The opportunities, actions, with interview comments distilled from last year are about 50 pages. It can be downloaded from <http://millennium-project.org/millennium/opport-98.html>. It is much faster for you to download it from our web site, but if you prefer, I can send it to you as an attached file.
2. If possible, prior to the interview send just the relevant opportunity(ies) with the associated actions and comments that the policy maker addressed last year. Enclose the new Millennium Project flyer and you might add your contact information on the back of the flyer between the photos and the "For further information" section.
3. Assuming that not all those you interviewed are appropriate for this year's interviews, invite new decision makers who are in a position to response to early warning. You might also consider some you interviewed on the global issues two years ago.
4. For those you interviewed about the issues two years ago, send them the relevant issue, actions and comments from the 1997 State of the Future plus the flyer. They should have received a copy of the 1997 book previously.
5. Begin the interview by reminding the policy maker that The Millennium Project is conducting a set of interviews around the world with carefully chosen leaders in government, corporations, UN organizations, and NGOs to **focus on impediments that may delay action**. As they know, too often early warnings are clear, but decisions are not made and even if made, implementation can be too slow. **The purpose of the interviews is to learn how to shorten the time from early warning to appropriate action and to understand the ethical issues involved.**
6. If the policy maker participated in 1997 or 1998 interviews say: You were a participant in an earlier part of the study; now, based on the judgments that you and others contributed, we intend to examine some of the impediments to effective policy action and some of the ethical considerations that may affect decision making.
7. If the policy maker is new to the study say: In our studies over the past two years early warnings about issues and opportunities have been discussed with over 100 policy makers who have expressed their views on actions to address them. In this interview, we would like to examine some of the impediments to effective policies and some ethical considerations that may affect decision making.

8. Remind them that their comments and the comments of other participants in these interviews **will not be attributed**. Let them know that name will be included in the appendix of the 1999 State of the Future, but specific statements will be attached to their names, unless there is a specific quote they would like included and attached to their name.

9. Assure them that they do not have to answer all the questions. To answer all the questions in each part would take too long. The questions are just a guide to help get the key insights of the decision maker.

Tell your policy or decision-maker that this interview has four parts:

First, we will ask for your **judgments about general factors** that may impede and or speedup timely response to early warnings.

Second, we understand that policy impediments may depend on both the situation and the institutions involved. Therefore, in the second part of the interview we will ask about **factors that may delay or speedup the implementation** of specific actions addressing specific global issues and opportunities that you select.

Third, we will ask about the **characteristics and form of information** that has led to more timely decision-implementation in the past and **that you believe could promote more timely responses** to early warnings in the future.

And last, we will ask about the **ethical issues** that can affect decision-making.

Part 1.

We believe that there are at least six types of impediments to action:

1. **Financial impediments** such as lack of funding or the fact that the people who ought to pay are unwilling to do so.
2. **Institutional impediments** such as the fact that no one has responsibility to act.
3. **Political impediments** such as the action interferes with national interests or it has been proposed by a political opponent.
4. **Cultural impediments** such as roles of men vs women, racism, or ethnocentricism.
5. **Psychological impediments** such as the fear of making a mistake or looking silly.
6. **Information impediments** such as the lack of reliable and sufficient data and information, or the uncertainty of the risk.

Can you add other categories of impediments? What are some examples within these categories?

In general, how can the time between early warning and policy implementation be reduced?

Part 2.

As you know, the Millennium Project involves over 300 futurists, scholars, and policy advisors from 60 countries who have identified a set of key future opportunities and issues.

(If you interviewed him/her last year, then share the interview comments from the opportunity(ies) that were discussed last year - preferably you have sent this to him/her before the interview.)

(If you interviewed him/her two years ago, but not last year, then do the same as above, but share the comments from the issue that they discussed two years ago that was published in the 1997 State of the Future).

(If he/she has not been interviewed for the Millennium Project before, then invite him/her to select on opportunity or issue and then share the relevant actions and comments.)

(The complete set of opportunities, actions, and range of comments on each from the interviews of last year will be sent in a separate file. You already have the issues in the 1997 State of the Future.)

For those one or two issues or opportunities that you have selected, please look at (or read to the policy maker) the set of actions that he/she has judged to be most effective. Please tell us what impediments you think could delay taking action, what might speed up implementation, and if there are moral or ethical issues involved. (Put the action number of the issue or opportunity with each comment in your notes to us.)

Part 3.

Now we would like your judgments about the characteristics and form of the early warning information that has lead to more timely decision-implementation in the past. One example is the early warning about the ozone hole and the Montreal Protocol. Please think of other situations when early warnings were given and timely actions followed. Was it due to:

1. Information that demonstrated, unequivocally that a crisis was impending ?
2. Testimony of eminent scientists ?
3. Projections of computer models.
4. Intended actions of other countries or decision makers?
5. Others ? Please explain.

Now, what **other sort** of early warning information would you like from futurists? What form should it take so that decisions and implementation can be more timely? Who should provide it? What can be done to help assure its availability?

Part 4.

During the interviews last year, we heard several times that, "We don't need more early warning systems. We have plenty. NGOs, newspapers, national intelligence services, think tanks, scientific academies, etc. What we need is the will to act." What moral or ethical issues that affect the will to act in a timely way? Is it:

- 1. Corruption in government or business ?
- 2. Lack of honor of decision makers ?
- 3. Deterioration of patriotism ?
- 4. Disrespect for authority ?
- 5. Lack of compassion for humanity?
- 6. Insensitivity to the needs of future generations ?
- 7. National sovereignty vs human rights ?
- 8. Other reasons ?

Interviewer thanks the interviewee and reminds them that they will get a copy of the results of all the interviews and other research of the Millennium Project in the 1999 State of the Future that should be out in mid-1999. Make sure that his/her name, title, and organization are written correctly so that they can be listed correctly in the report and that their preferred address to receive a copy.

Remember, it is always wise to try this interview protocol on a friend or colleague first before conduction your actual interviews.

Write the interviews and sent to jglenn@igc.org with a copy to theogordon@compuserve.com and acunu@igc.org as soon as it is written. Please do not send them all at the same time at the end. The last interview should be sent by 8 July 1998.

Appendix B: 1998 Global Lookout Study Questionnaires

Overview of the 1998 Lookout Study and Invitation

22 May 1998

Dear Colleague:

On behalf of the Millennium Project of the American Council for the United Nations University in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution and The Futures Group, we have the honor to invite you to participate in the 1998 Lookout Panel.

This activity is a world-wide effort to collect and synthesize judgments about emerging global issues and opportunities that may affect the human condition. The Project provides information to decision makers and educators to add focus to important issues, clarify choices and improve the quality of decisions. It does this by making future opportunities and dangers more explicit and by identifying a range of views from around the world on actions to address them.

Previous Lookout Panels identified developments that may have important future implications. These panels have involved about 300 people who identified and rated almost 300 developments. These developments have been distilled into 15 Global Issues and 15 Global Opportunities with a range of views from policy makers about actions to address each. The results, together with other work of the Millennium Project, was published in the 1997 State of the Future and ~~will soon~~ to be published in the 1998 State of the Future. Those who respond to this questionnaire will receive results in a complimentary copy of the 1999 State of the Future.

While it is not necessary to examine the previous developments, issues, opportunities, and actions to complete the enclosed questionnaire, you may view them at the Project's Web site at: <http://millennium-project.org>.

This year's 3-round Global Lookout Study is designed to build on the Project's previous studies, and add new insights. Participants will be listed in the 1999 State of the Future, but no attributions will be made. Please answer just those questions in your areas of expertise and greatest interest. It is not expected that you answer all the questions.

In parallel to this questionnaire, a set of interviews will be conducted among policy makers to identify impediments to timely response to early warnings and ethical implications of suggested actions. The results of these interviews and the enclosed questionnaire will flow into the second round, which will be sent to you. In the second round you will be asked to comment on the suggestions made in the first, as well the impediments to effective actions identified in the interviews. Please contact us with any questions: jglenn@igc.org. We look forward to your responses.

Sincerely yours,
Theodore J. Gordon and Jerome C. Glenn
co-directors, AC/UNU Millennium Project

The Millennium Project - 1998 Global Lookout - Round 1
Instructions

The **first round** has five questions:

1. How have previously identified developments changed in importance and likelihood
2. What are the most important new developments that should be added
3. How have previously identified global opportunities changed in importance and likelihood
4. How have previously identified global issues changed
5. How important are suggested ethical issues and What new ones should be added

The **second round**, which will follow in about two months, will be based on the responses to this questionnaire and the interviews that are being conducted in parallel.

Some weeks later, a **third round** will feed back the most relevant ideas from earlier rounds for your information and further comment. The results will be published in the *1999 State of the Future*. All those who respond to this questionnaire will receive a complimentary copy.

* * *

Please complete the questionnaire and return it to us by **26 June 1998**. Please respond by e-mail to jglenn@igc.org otherwise fax to (202) 686-5179 or mail to:

The Millennium Project
American Council for the United Nations University
4421 Garrison St. NW, Washington, DC 20016 USA

No matter which mode of response you choose, please include your name and post mail address, and - if possible - your electronic mail address, phone number, and fax number.

If you have not already done so, please send us a copy of your resume (and whether it can be added to those on the Millennium Project's homepage) and any other information about yourself and your work that you feel is relevant. You can download an electronic copy of this Round 1 from <http://www.millennium-project.org/millennium/rd1-98.html>.

The Millennium Project - 1998 Global Lookout - Round 1
Questionnaire

Question 1.

How have the developments rated to be the most important in 1996 and 1997 changed in importance and likelihood ?

The table on the following page lists the developments identified and rated to be the most important by the 1996 and 1997 Global Lookout Panels. The average responses about importance and likelihood are placed next to each development. If you believe that the importance and/or likelihood of some of these have changed over the last year or two, then please provide your judgements in the next two columns, using the scale below. In the final column, rate your experience with the development. If specific events or new trends have lead you to conclude that change has taken place, then please list them in the space provided below the table.

Since many developments have been suggested previously by earlier lookout panels, we understand that your suggestions may overlap with the prior lists. In our analysis of the responses we will be looking for developments that were omitted earlier or may have changed in likelihood or importance. For reference, we present a few developments (some in combination and some with slightly modified wording) that were judged to be most important by the 1996-97 panels. Please add other items to this list and provide judgments about the likelihood and importance using the following scales³⁶:

Importance

- 5 = Urgently important or extremely beneficial.
- 4 = Important or beneficial
- 3 = Modest importance
- 2 = Unimportant
- 1 = Trivial

Likelihood

- 5 = Almost certain by 2025
- 4 = Likely
- 3 = As likely as not
- 2 = Unlikely
- 1 = Almost impossible by 2025

In the final column please provide your assessment of your own expertise in the area of the development according to the following scale:

Experience

- 5= Working in the field; know it well
- 4= Have reading knowledge in the field
- 3= Generally acquainted with the field; informed layman
- 2= Have some interest in the field
- 1= Have heard about this development

³⁶ For those of you who recall the old scales, a word of explanation is in order. In both 1996 and 1997, the Project used low numbers to indicate high likelihood and high importance. Since this had the potential for confusion, the system has been changed so that high numbers represent high likelihood and importance. The numbers in the tables have been converted to this convention.

Developments of Highest Importance identified and rated by the 1996 and 1997 Global Lookout Panels	Prior Import	Prior Liklihd	Import 1998	Liklihd 1998	Exper-tise
1. Movement toward sustainable development; restructuring of economies: decrease of polluting industries and production processing, increasing services; improving efficiency with less workforce; the concept of sustainability affecting politics and national decision making..	4.59	3.78			
2. Widespread adoption of a long-term perspective; corporate, political, and personal behavior taking needs of future generations into account..	4.57	3.17			
3. High population growth among certain poor nations and people; the potential for food scarcity among these nations and people.	4.56	4.58			
4. Increased scarcity of fresh water	4.53	4.32			
5. Threat of regional nuclear conflict when more and more countries and potentially terrorist groups will have access to weapons of mass destruction.	4.49	3.70			
6. Diminishing global population growth rate, due to improved literacy, empowerment of women, diminished infant mortality, improved, inexpensive contraceptives, and effective family planning.	4.47	3.82			
7. The widening economic gap between the "haves" and "have nots" within /between countries	4.46	4.42			
8. An emerging peace paradigm; the promotion of peaceful co-existence.	4.45	3.39			
9. Expanding science frontiers: new theoretical principles leading to great improvements in energy, engines, information systems, geophysical devices, material processing, medical devices, etc.	4.43	3.57			
10. Globalization: increasingly clear demand for global thinking, responsibility, global ethics, approach, effort, action and results.	4.42	4.13			
11. Transitions from authoritarian regimes to democracies	4.42	3.60			
12. Development of techniques for non violent conflict resolution.	4.41	3.53			
13. Ecologically based agriculture; science-technology and information replace large consumption and waste of energy and material in agriculture.	4.39	3.66			
14. Improvement in North-South problems	4.37	3.38			
15. Destruction of the environment, especially loss of biodiversity.	4.36	4.04			
16. The use of solar energy, wind or other alternate sources to replace fossil energy sources.	4.33	3.77			
17. Increasing resistance to antibiotics.	4.32	4.43			
18. Nuclear terrorism and proliferation posing far more of a threat to the survival of the human species than is generally appreciated.	4.32	3.51			
19. Doubling of the demand for energy in less than 30 years as a result of population and economic growth	4.31	3.90			
20. New age of enlightenment. changes in global frames of reference and philosophies. e.g. coping with the vicious circle of interacting population growth, unlimited economic growth and environment degradation.	4.31	3.32			
21. Industrialization of China, India, etc., increasing the load on the environment by a factor of five to ten.	4.29	3.86			

For those developments that have significantly changed in importance, about which you wish to comment, please list what has caused the change:

Item # What has caused the change?

Question 2.

What are the most important developments that should be added?

Please suggest a few future developments that you think plausible and are likely to have significant impact on the human condition by 2025. These may be positive or negative developments, but should have the potential to change the human condition globally. The developments you suggest should not yet be generally known outside of your field, or have potential that is not yet generally realized or is misunderstood. Please briefly describe the likely consequences of each development by the year 2025.

2.1 Development:

Consequences by 2025:

2.2 Development:

Consequences by 2025:

Please take more space if you need.

Question 3.

How have previously identified **Global Opportunities** changed in importance and likelihood?

The following table lists global opportunities grouped from the most important developments rated by the 1997 Global Lookout Panel. Please provide your judgments about whether these opportunities are increasing or decreasing in promise using the following scale. Over the next ten years do you think the opportunity will become:

- 5 = much more important.
- 4 = more important
- 3 = remain about the same
- 2 = less important
- 1 = much less important

For those developments that you expect to change significantly in importance, please explain

why. The project is interested in vectors of change. In the middle column provide your assessment of your own competence and expertise in the area of the opportunity according to the following scale:

- 5 = Working in the field; know it well
- 4 = Have reading knowledge in the field
- 3 = Generally acquainted with the field; informed layman
- 2 = Have some interest in the field
- 1 = Have heard about this development

Global Opportunity	Importance	Expertise	Reasons for Significant Change
1. Achieving sustainable development.			
2. Increasing acceptance of long-term perspectives in policy making.			
3. Expanding potential for scientific and technological breakthroughs.			
4. Transforming authoritarian regimes to democracies.			
5. Encouraging diversity and shared ethical values.			
6. Reducing the rate of population growth.			
7. Emerging strategies for world peace and security.			
8. Developing alternative sources of energy.			
9. Globalizing the convergence of information and communications technologies.			
10. Increasing advances in biotechnology.			
11. Encouraging economic development through ethical capitalism.			
12. Increasing economic autonomy of women and other groups.			
13. Promoting the inquiry into new and sometimes counter intuitive ideas.			
14. Pursuing promising space projects.			
15. Improving institutions.			

Question 4.

How have previously identified **Global Issues** changed in importance and likelihood?

The following table lists global issues grouped from the most important developments rated by the 1996 Global Lookout Panel. Please provide your judgments about whether these issues are increasing or decreasing in promise using the following scale. Over the next ten years do you think the issue will become:

5 = much more important.

4 = more important

3 = remain about the same

2 = less important

1 = much less important

For those developments that you expect to change significantly in importance, please explain why. The Project is interested in the vectors of change.

In the middle column provide your assessment of your own and expertise in the area of the issue according to the following scale:

5 = Working in the field; know it well

4 = Have reading knowledge in the field

3 = Generally acquainted with the field; informed layman

2 = Have some interest in the field

1 = Have heard about this development

Global Issue	Importance	Expertise	Reasons for Significant Change
1. Population is growing most where people can least afford the necessities of life.			
2. Scarcity of fresh water in localized areas of the world.			
3. The growing gap in living standards between the rich and poor threatening to become more extreme and divisive.			
4. The growing threat of new diseases and reemerging diseases, and immune micro-organisms.			
5. Diminishing of the capacity to decide (as issues become more global and complex under conditions of increasing uncertainty and risk).			
6. Terrorism, growing in intensity, scale, and threat.			
7. The adverse interaction between the growth of population and economies with environmental quality and natural resources.			
8. Inequities and the changing status of women.			

9. The increasing severity of religious, ethnic, and racial conflicts.			
10. Information technology holds both promises and perils.			
11. Organized crime groups becoming sophisticated global enterprises.			
12. Economic growth bringing both promising and threatening consequences.			
13. Aging nuclear power plants around the world.			
14. The spreading HIV pandemic.			
15. The changing meaning of work, unemployment, leisure, and underemployment.			

Question 5:

What are the most important Moral and Ethical Issues we face today with the greatest future implications for humanity ? Please rate the list below using the following scale and add what you believe to be more important moral or ethical issues in the space provided.

Importance:

5 = of overwhelming importance

4 = of great importance

3 = of modest importance

2 = of some importance

1 = trivial

Moral or Ethical Issue	Importance in my country	Importance in the world
1. Corruption in government and business		
2. Economic inequities		
3. Lack of honor and lying		
4. Lack of respect for women's civil rights		
5. Disrespect of authority		
6. Greed and Self-centeredness		
7. Lack of compassion and tolerance for others		
8. Godless-ness		
9. Waste		
10. Insufficient attention to the needs of future generations		

11. National sovereignty used to cover human rights abuses		
12. Lack of transparency in decision making		
13. Barriers to freedom of inquiry		
14. Lack of respect for the environment		
15. Lack of a means for educating about morals and ethics		

Additional Moral and Ethical issues affecting the future of Humanity:

Thank you for your participation in Round 1 of the 1998 Global Lookout Panel of the Millennium Project.

* * *

The Millennium Project - 1998 Global Lookout Study
Round 2

23 October 1998

Dear Colleague:

On behalf of the Millennium Project of the American Council for the United Nations University in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution and The Futures Group, we have the honor to invite you to participate in the second round of the 1998 Global Lookout Study.

The 1996 and 1997 Lookout Panels identified developments that may have important future implications. These panels have involved about 300 people in 60 countries who identified and rated almost 300 developments. These developments have been distilled into 15 Global Issues and 15 Global Opportunities with a range of views from policy makers about actions to address each. The results, together with other work of the Millennium Project, were published in the *1997 and 1998 State of the Future*. Those who respond to this questionnaire will receive the results in a complimentary copy of the *1999 State of the Future*. Your comments will not be attached to your name - no attributions will be made without permission, although participants' names will appear in the report.

The **first round** of the current study had two parts: 1) a **questionnaire** to the Global Lookout Panel to identify new developments, changes in the importance of global issues & opportunities, and global ethics; and 2) **interviews** with policy makers and experts to identify impediments and aids to timely response to early warnings and the ethical issues involved.

The enclosed **second round** is built on the results of the questionnaire and interviews. It poses five questions, requesting your judgments about:

1. Impediments and aids to timely policy making
2. The nature of decision relevant information
3. Reasons why certain developments, issues and opportunities seem to be changing in importance

4. The likelihood, importance and your experience about newly suggested developments
5. Important moral and ethical issues in decision making

Please follow the instructions on the next page and return your questionnaire by 23 November 1998. Based on the results of this second questionnaire, a third and final round will include the most relevant ideas for your further comments. We look forward to your responses.

Sincerely yours,

Jerome C. Glenn and Theodore J. Gordon
co-directors, AC/UNU Millennium Project

The Millennium Project - 1998 Global Lookout Study
Round 2 Instructions

Please answer just those questions that are in your areas of expertise and are of greatest interest to you. While it is not necessary to examine the previous developments, issues, opportunities, and actions to complete the enclosed questionnaire, you may view them at the Project's Web site at: <http://millennium-project.org>.

You can return your responses in several ways:

1. Since faxes that include hand written responses may be difficult to read, please consider sending your response by email to make sure your views are recorded correctly. You can download this questionnaire from <http://www.miliennium-project.org/millennium/rd2-98.html>. In this way you can fill out the questionnaire on your computer and then send it back by email.

2. You can type your answers without the text of the questions and send an email, fax, or letter. For example:

Question 1.

1. #
 2. #
 3. #
- etc.

Questions 2.

1. # Example -----
 2. # Example -----
- etc.

3. You can put your responses on the enclosed questionnaire and send it by airmail or fax.

Which ever way you choose, please send your responses so that they can be received by 23 November 1998. If you have not already done so please send us a copy of your resume (and whether it can be added to those on the Millennium Project's homepage).

The Millennium Project - 1998 Global Lookout Panel Round 2 Questionnaire

Question 1: Impediments to Action

In Round 1, policy makers were interviewed and asked to list factors that they thought might affect the timeliness and effectiveness of response to early warnings and the information that they thought could promote more timely responses. You are now asked to review the answers they have provided so far, add to the set, and provide insights you might have for reducing these impediments.

The following table presents a list of types of impediments to decision making and subsequent actions that have been identified so far. We recognize that impediments to decision making might be situation-dependent, but as you think back over key decisions that were not made in a timely fashion, please consider whether the items in this list were at least partially responsible. Please provide your judgments about the relative importance of these impediments according to the following scale:

- 5= Almost always involved when important decisions are delayed
- 4= Quite often involved in delays
- 3= Might be a factor but other factors need to be present, as well
- 2= Other reasons are usually more important
- 1= Not usually involved or only a minor contributor

Please add other types of impediments that you think important, to the bottom of the list.

Types of Impediments to Timely Response to Early Warning	Importance
1. Financial: lack of funding or the fact that the people who ought to pay are unwilling to do so.	
2. Institutional: the fact that no one has responsibility to act; lack of adequate coordination among responsible ministries and agencies; institutional inertia.	
3. Political: the action interferes with national interests or it has been proposed by a political opponent; lack of involvement of regions, corporations and specific groups.	
4. Cultural: roles of men vs. women, racism, or ethnocentrism.	
5. Psychological: the fear of making a mistake or looking silly.	
6. Information: lack of accurate, reliable and sufficient data and information, or the uncertainty of the risk; conflicting information; lack of coordinated scanning.	
7. Personnel: lack of decision skills - decision-makers do not understand the complexities of the issues about which they must decide; lack of professionalism of policy makers; lack of trained personnel; lack of an inventory of national and regional capacities; reduction of brain drain.	
8. Resources: lack of required natural resources, including biological resources; lack of adequate technology transfer, particularly between developed and developing countries.	

9. Legal: lack or inadequacy of necessary laws and appropriate regulations.	
10. Communication: inadequate reports - unduly complex or too long for decision-makers.	
11. Complexity: lack of understanding of the magnitude of problems; lack of models showing complex interdependence of events and policies; lack of understanding of consequences of actions; stereotypical thinking.	
12. Strategic: lack of clear-cut strategy and goals, lack of coordinated actions among nations.	
13 Technological: lack of required technology or unwarranted trust in technology.	
14 Lack of consensus: differing interests and ideology among key actors, politicians, public, and particularly lobbying groups in society.	
15 Complacency: public complacently; the growing cult of leisure; materialism; lack of a sense of dedication and sacrifice and changing attitudes about the value of hard work.	
16 Planning inadequacy: lack of a long-term view.	
17 Lack of receptiveness: lack of a crisis atmosphere; conflicts between effective actions and ideology of policy makers and between proposals and tradition.	
18 Moral lapses: loss of morality in decision making; taking the easy way rather than the right way.	
19 Disinterest in the future: near term issues gain more attention than those that have more distant future consequences.	
20 Criminal activities: corruption and bribery.	
21 Inadequate time available to study the issue; press of other matters.	
22.	
23.	

Question 2: Information Leading to Decision-Making

In the interviews with policy makers, that preceded this round, the interviewees were asked to think about situations when early warnings were given and timely actions followed. For these situations, the interviewees were asked to identify the type of information that had been important to effective decision making.

Please provide your judgments about these answers (which have been augmented by comments of the reviewers of this questionnaire) and add other types of information that you think would be useful to decision making. You are asked for judgments about the usefulness of this information, if available and to add to the column of "Examples cited". In answering these questions, please select examples from your own field of expertise. Please use the following scales:

Usefulness if available

5= extremely useful, if it could be produced

4= clearly of great benefit

3= likely to be of moderate use

2= probably not worth the effort

1= counterproductive; would extend decision time

Also, please add other entries at the end of this table and in the final column.

Information Leading to Decision-Making	Usefulness if available	Examples Cited
1. Information that demonstrates unequivocally that a crisis is pending.		6 hour weather forecasts; Mettur Dam release; Species depletion; Ozone hole
2. Testimony of eminent scientists.		Montreal Protocol; Natural calamities; AIDS forecasts; IPCC's influence in global warming debate
3. Accurate projections of computer models.		Weather forecasts; Forecasts spreading epidemics
4. Intended actions of other ministries, countries or decision-makers.		International police information
5. Development and popularization of appropriate indicators; coordination of indicators among institutions that rely on cooperation to design and implement policy.		Municipal air quality; Flow of financial resources; Currency reserves; Human Development Index from the UNDP Human Development Report
6. Information about the success or failure of other institutions and countries that have similar problems and have attempted to implement policies; inspiring success stories.		Grameen Bank; Internet-based entrepreneurs
7. Popularization of issues through public communities, business, research institutions, individuals under leadership and guidance of government.		
8. Popularization of visions showing the consequences of and possible outcomes of the issues; cooperation between artists (e.g. Spielberg) and futurists.		Jurassic Park Toffler's forecasts of migration
9. Knowledge about criminal activities that could adversely influence decision making by institutions and governments.		
10. Information about (or derived from) corporate lobbying that could influence decision making by institutions and governments		
11. Information about probability and risks associated with issues and their policy solutions		

12. Creation and use of accurate simulations and training which make clear the consequences of actions.		
13. Sufficient information about what is required to implement various policy options: e.g. manpower, systemic effects, technological change, etc.		
14. Attention paid to the issue by the media.		TV images of famine in Somalia affected decision to get involved.
15. A set of long-term scenarios, ranging from dreadful to positive.		
16. Simple, clear, precise information in political, cultural and social (non-technical) terms, connected to goals and strategies		
17.		
18.		
19.		

Question 3: Differences in Perceptions Between the Current and Earlier Panels

In Round 1, the panel was asked about the importance and likelihood of previously cited (1996 and 1997) developments. In some instances, the panel's judgments about likelihood were appreciably different from earlier perceptions. (No appreciable changes in importance were noted.) Listed below are those developments, for which perceptions about likelihood have changed appreciably. Where possible, please note whether or not you agree that shifts have taken place and then a few possible reasons for such shifts. For comparison purposes, the prior averages are shown in parenthesis. The scales range from 5 = "almost certain by 2025" to 1 = "almost impossible by 2025."

<i>Development seen as becoming more likely</i>	<i>Do you agree? If so, why might the change have taken place?</i>
9. Expanding science frontiers new theoretical principles leading to great improvements in energy, motive engines, information systems, geophysical devices, material processing, medical devices, etc. (1997= 3.57; 1998= 4.17)	

<i>Developments seen as becoming less likely</i>	<i>Do you agree? If so, why might the change have taken place?</i>
17. Increasing microbial resistance to antibiotics. (1996= 4.43; 1998= 3.88)	
3. High population growth among certain poor nations and people; the potential for food scarcity among these nations and people. (1996= 4.58; 1998= 3.95)	

In Round 1, respondents also were asked to judge whether the issues identified in 1996 and the opportunities identified in 1997 were becoming more or less important on a scale in which 5 was “much more important” and 4 was “more important.” Those issues and opportunities that received a score of 4 or 5 are shown below. No issue or opportunity was seen as becoming less important. Please indicate whether you agree and indicate why you think the changes may have occurred.

<i>Opportunities Seen as Becoming More or Much More Important</i>	<i>Do you agree? If so, why might the change have taken place?</i>
1. Achieving sustainable development. (1998=4.23)	
10. Increasing advances in biotechnology. (1998=4.14)	
8. Developing alternative sources of energy. (1998=4.11)	
9. Globalizing the convergence of information and communications technologies. (1998=4.06)	
3. Expanding potential for scientific and technological breakthroughs. (1998=4.03)	

<i>Issues Seen as Becoming More or Much More Important</i>	<i>Do you agree? If so, why might the change have taken place?</i>
2. Scarcity of fresh water in localized areas of the world. (1998=4.12)	
10. Information technology holds both promises and perils. (1998=4.03)	
7. The adverse interaction between- on the one hand- growth of populations and economies and- on the other- environmental quality and natural resources. (1998=4.02)	

Question 4 : Importance and Likelihood of Newly Perceived Developments

Round 1 also requested suggestions about newly perceived developments that might have important consequences. Many of the developments from round 1 repeated those suggested by the 1996 and 1997 global lookout Panels. Only those that were not duplications are listed below. Please rate these newly suggested developments using the following scales:

Importance

- 5 = Urgently important
- 4 = Important
- 3 = Modest importance
- 2 = Unimportant
- 1 = Trivial

Likelihood

- 5 = Almost certain by 2025
- 4 = Likely
- 3 = As likely as not
- 2 = Unlikely
- 1 = Almost impossible by 2025

In the final column please provide your assessment of your own competence and expertise in the area of the development according to the following scale:

- 5= Working in the field; know it well
- 4= Have reading knowledge in the field
- 3= Generally acquainted with the field; informed layperson
- 2= Have some interest in the field
- 1= Have heard about this development
- x= Have not heard about this development

New Developments	Importance	Likelihood	Experience
1. Local failures in electronic/ communications systems affecting the whole world; e.g. Y2K and satellite paging system failures.			
2. Growing uncertainty in world economy resulting from deregulation and globalization.			
3. Return to old values. ideas, ethnic associations, spirituality, metaphysics, and religions- both traditional and non-traditional- as a result of the pace and scope of change			

4. Deterioration of urban infrastructure of major cities (e.g. bridges, roads, natural gas pipes, etc.).			
5. Requirement for young people to complete two years of local or global community service.			
6. Evolution of new effective means of inculcating values such as TV programs that depict desirable behavior and relationships.			
7. Privatization of genetic research, including patenting of human genetic information.			
8. Interaction with extraterrestrial intelligence (in one form or another).			
9. Ability to select a baby's gender before birth.			
10. Return to traditional and natural technologies (such as alternative medicine).			
11. International manned Mars's exploration.			
12. Development of a thorough understanding of zero-point energy physics (ambient energy that pervades space).			
13. Demonstration of solar power satellites beaming power to Earth.			
14. Development of anti-aging (and even rejuvenation) technology to render most of body extremely long-lived.			
15. Spread of nuclear weapons.			
16. The rise of new technologies for the production of food, including genetic augmentation of plant properties, new irrigation, and possibly new factory grown and manufactured foods.			
17. Major advances in desalination.			
18. Availability of computers that "understand" natural language and solve everyday problems faced by ordinary human beings.			
19. Ability to copy any natural product with an exact synthetic copy.			
20. Islam providing a global peace paradigm, working hand in hand with democracies.			
21. Appearance of new concepts of social classes: e.g., a society of knowledge and inhabitants of dual cities.			
22. Political confrontation between the US and the emerging superpower, China.			
23. Attempts by governments to use "social engineering" to control violence in society through by capturing the "hearts and minds" of the population.			
24. Change in view of what is natural vs. synthetic and hence need to conserve different global resources.			
25. Growing use of communications networks by dissidents to make their points well known to the world at large.			
26. New and recurrent psychiatric diseases.			
27. Human beings becoming more at home with machines; ever more sophisticated "machines" replace some human interactions.			
28. Development of quantum computers, leading to unprecedented abilities to model global environmental and economic systems.			
29. Diminishing boundaries between different fields of knowledge.			

30. Scarcity of oil around the year 2020 because of depletion of existing stocks - increased consumption worldwide.			
31. Global depression resulting, for example, from collapse of financial institutions, deregulation, and inadequacy of solutions provided by international financial safety net institutions such as IMF.			
32. Water becoming more and more a source of negotiation, solidarity or conflict among nations and even regions.			

Question 5: Role of Moral and Ethical Values

In both the interviews and questionnaire, a question was included about the role of moral and ethical values in decision making. The list below is presented in the order of importance as determined by the panel. Please list actions that you think might address the issues and rate the newly suggested moral and ethical issues using the following scale:

- 5= of highest importance
- 4= of great importance
- 3= of modest importance
- 2= of some importance
- 1= trivial

Original List: Moral or Ethical Issues	Import in my country	Import in the world	How might the moral or ethical issue be addressed?
Insufficient attention to the needs of future generations	3.9	4.0	
Corruption in government	3.8	4.1	
Greed and self-centeredness	3.7	3.7	
Economic inequities	3.7	4.1	
Waste	3.7	3.6	
Lack of respect for the environment	3.6	4.0	
Lack of compassion and tolerance for others	3.5	3.6	
Lack of honor and lying	3.4	3.5	
Lack of means for educating about morals and ethics	3.3	3.6	
Lack of transparency in decision making	3.3	3.6	

Barriers to freedom of inquiry	3.0	3.7	
Disrespect of authority	3.0	3.1	
Lack of respect for human civil rights (especially women's)	2.8	3.7	
National sovereignty used to cover human rights abuses	2.8	3.6	
Godless-ness	2.6	2.7	

Newly Suggested Moral or Ethical Issues	Import in my Country	Import in the World	How might the moral or ethical issue be addressed?
Corruption of political leaders, policy makers, corporate leaders.			
Non-action, the most severe corruption. Honor in leadership is to assume responsibility.			
Undue pressures from lobbying groups.			
Infiltration of organized crime and criminals into government and business			
Alienation of people from self and nature.			
Lack of a holistic view of the world; fragmentation among many people with a more or less holistic view.			
Advertising promoting inappropriate products and purposes; promotion of "over- consumption."			
Lack of role models.			
Lack of common agreement about ethics and morals; it changes with advancing knowledge and socio-economic conditions.			
Undue pressure from fundamentalist groups.			

* * *

**The Millennium Project - 1998 Global Lookout Panel
Round 3**

Dear Colleague,

On behalf of the Millennium Project of the American Council for the United Nations University in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution and The Futures Group, we have the honor to invite you to participate in the third and final round of the **1998 Global Lookout Study**.

The 1996 and 1997 Lookout Panels identified developments that could have important future implications. These two panels have involved about 300 people in 60 countries who identified and rated almost 300 developments. These developments were distilled into 15 global issues and 15 global opportunities with a range of views from policy makers about actions that might be taken to address each. The results, together with other work of the Millennium Project, were published in the *1997* and *1998 State of the Future*. Those who respond to this questionnaire will receive the results in a complimentary copy of the *1999 State of the Future*.

Although participants' names will appear in the appendix of the report, comments will not be attached to names. No attributions will be made without permission.

The first two rounds of the current study, and the interviews, focused on:

Impediments and aids to timely policy making

1. The nature of decision relevant information
2. Reasons why certain developments, issues and opportunities that were identified earlier, seem to be changing in importance
3. Newly suggested future developments that seem likely to raise global issues or opportunities.
4. Important moral and ethical issues in decision-making.

In this third and final round, your judgments are requested about some of the information generated earlier.

Please follow the instructions on the next page and return your questionnaire by 20 January 1999. The analysis, based on the results of this and previous questionnaires, as well as the interviews will appear in the *1999 State of the Future* which should be available by mid-year. We look forward to including your views.

Sincerely yours,
Jerome C. Glenn and Theodore J. Gordon

The Millennium Project - 1998 Global Lookout Panel Round 3 Instructions

Please answer just those questions that are in your areas of expertise and are of greatest interest to you. While it is not necessary to examine the previous developments, issues, opportunities, and actions to complete the enclosed questionnaire, you may view them at the Project's Web site at <http://millennium-project.org>.

You can return your responses in several ways:

1. Since faxes (that include hand written responses) may be difficult to read, please consider sending your response by email to make sure your views are recorded correctly. You can download this questionnaire from <http://millennium-project.org/millennium/rd3-98.html>. In this way you can fill out the questionnaire on your computer and then send it back by email.

2. You can type your answers without the text of the questions and send an email, fax, or letter. For example:

Question 1

- 1. #
- 2. #
- 3. #
- etc.

Question 3

- 1. A. #
- 1. B. #
- etc.

Questions 2

- 1. # Example
- 2. # Example
- etc.

3. You can put your responses on the enclosed questionnaire and send it by airmail or fax.

Whichever way you choose, please send your responses so that they can be **received** by 20 January 1999. If you have not already done so, please send us a copy of your resume (and indicate whether it can be added to those on the Millennium Project's homepage).

The Millennium Project - 1998 Global Lookout Panel Round 3 Questionnaire

Question 1: Impediments to Action.

In Round 2, respondents were presented with a list of 21 factors that could affect the time of response to early warnings, that were generated by the Global Lookout Panel in the Round 1 questionnaire and interviews with policy makers. These participants were asked to review the list, judge the relative importance of each item, and to add new factors to the list. The results are available at <http://millennium-project.org/millennium/rd2-res.html> and will be included in the *1999 State of the Future*.

Listed below are other factors that were **newly** suggested in Round 2. Please judge the relative importance of these impediments using the scale below. We recognize that impediments to action will be situation-dependent, but as you think back over key decisions that were not made in a timely fashion, please consider to what degree the items in this list were at least partially responsible.

- 5= Almost always involved when important decisions are delayed
- 4= Quite often involved in delays
- 3= Might be a factor but other factors need to be present as well
- 2= Other reasons are usually more important
- 1= Not usually involved or only a minor contributor

Additional Impediments Suggested by Respondents in Round 2	Import.
22. Responsibility: personal desire to avoid responsibility for decision making; not wanting to rock the boat.	
23. Inadequate intercultural communications and media exposure	
24. Lack of tools for integrating future estimates into daily decision making	
25. Absence of a sense of urgency; thinking that someone else will take care of it	
26. Benefits of taking action not clearly articulated	
27. Lack of rewards for action that pays off in the long term (vs. short-term rewards)	
28. Paradigm lock: not being able to see or accept that there may be a completely different world view	
29. Over focus: picking a small do-able project at the expense of the bigger picture.	
30. Influence of prior mistakes made by other powerful actors, e.g. international institutions like the IMF, the UN agencies, powerful states influencing policy in other countries.	

Question 2: Information Leading to Timely Decisions

The previous rounds and interviews in this study asked respondents to think about situations when early warnings were given and timely actions followed. The list of 16 situations or aids to timely policy decisions were identified and rated. The results are available at <http://millennium-project.org/millennium/rd2-res.html> and will be included in the *1999 State of*

the Future. Shown below are just the *new* suggestions from Round 2. Please provide your judgments about the usefulness of the types information listed and provide examples of where that information seems to have been used. In answering these questions, please use the following scale:

Usefulness if available

5= extremely useful, if it could be produced

4= clearly of great benefit

3= likely to be of moderate use

2= probably not worth the effort

1= counterproductive; would extend

decision time

New Suggestions About Information Leading to Decision Making	Usefulness	Examples Cited
17. Knowledge about what is possible: how science and technology might affect the outcomes of decisions		U.S. Office of Technology Assessment providing policy recommendations to Congressional staffs.
18. Information about how a contemplated decision may affect stakeholders		
19. Education of decision makers and opinion shapers on issues of long term significance, rather than those of short term populist interest		
20. Clarity of forecasted condition without action and technical feasibility of proposed action		Nuclear winter Acid rain

Question 3. Ethics and Decision Making

In both the interviews and questionnaire, a question was included about the role of moral and ethical issues in decision making. Panelists were asked to judge the importance of these issues (in their country and the world) and to assess how the moral issues might be addressed.

Presented below are the average judgments about importance and the panelists' suggestions about how the moral issues might be addressed. For reference, the scale that was used for importance in Round 2 is shown below.

Now, in this round, you are asked to review the suggestions about how the moral issues might be addressed and your judgments about whether the suggestions seem practical and whether, if followed, are likely to be effective in easing or eliminating the issues. The suggestions from round 2 are listed for each issue. Please enter your judgments in the final columns, using the following scales:

[Note: The numbers in brackets at the end of the issue, signify the issue's position in the questionnaire of Round 2]

Importance

5= of overwhelming importance

4= of great importance

3= of modest importance

2= of some importance

1= trivial

Practicality

5= Entirely practical

4= Could be implemented in most cases

3= Could be implemented in some cases

2= Could be implemented in a few cases

1= Can't be done anywhere

Effectiveness

5= Likely to be extremely effective

4= Likely to be effective

3= As effective as not

2= Generally ineffective

1= Likely to be counterproductive

Moral or Ethical Issues	Import in my Country	Import in the World	How might the moral or ethical issue be addressed?	Practicability	Effectiveness
1. Insufficient attention to the needs of future generations (1)	3.9	4.0	A. Teach future needs, economics, and life skills from pre school up		
			B. Require two years community service		
			C. Create positive and negative scenarios and simulations of social and economic conditions, present to the media, to increase political acceptance		
			D. Promote inter-generations interactions		
			E. Use games to generate awareness		
			F. Set up a Ministry of the Future, responsible for long-term national strategy		
			G. More use of forecasting and indicators linked to mass communications		
			H. Generational accounting and presentation of issues as generational		
			I. Designated spokesperson for future generations in legislature		
			J. Promote appropriate language		
2. , Corruption in government (2) Corruption of political leaders, policy makers, corporate leaders. (16)	3.8 3.6	4.1 3.7	A. Provide adequate pay and retirement for police and public officials		
			B. Prevent officials from hiding their money abroad		
			C. Strengthen anti-corruption laws, and judicial and law enforcement systems		
			D. Guarantee freedom of the judiciary		
			E. Expose and increase punishment; very high financial penalties		
			F. Introduce parliamentary codes of ethics		
			G. Introduce intelligent plans of rotation in all public employment		
			H. Promote open government (transparency)		
			I. Set up a supra-national panel to define clear corruption criteria and support national initiatives through financing, expertise, and technical support		
			J. Public election campaigns laws at an international level		
			K. Require broadcasters to give free air time for candidates, and reduce advertising time		
			L. Restrict government power		
			M. Revitalization of civil service		

			N. Introduction of "detector of lying"		
			O. Public control for the actions of policy makers		
			P. Mass media exposure		
			R. Voluntary codes of conduct		
			S. Reinforce time for introspection		
3. Greed and self-centeredness (3)	3.7	3.7	A. Encourage a revival of religion		
			B. Role modeling by parents, teachers, stars, politicians		
			C. Ask the Lord to intervene and strengthen the basic covenant		
			D. Initiate a plan requiring a year of domestic and a year of community service in unfamiliar cultures		
			E. Search for and endorse common values		
			F. Introduce sessions for meditation inside the schools		
			G. Education in morals and ethics: formal, non-formal (media, advertising, entertainment)		
			H. Reach a deeper understanding of the nature of greed		
			I. Reduce the disparity of incomes and inequities, which influence children		
			J. Recognize that greed is not necessarily a problem		
			K. Promote stories about altruism, love, cooperation and self-discipline		
			L. Public denunciation		
4. Economic inequities (4)	3.7	4.1	A. Take big money out of politics		
			B. Establish a multi-national tax system		
			C. Ease the debt crisis of developing countries		
			D. Support education and other capacities in developing countries		
			E. Create a movement towards a global social security system so that every human being is assured a certain minimum level of 'affluence'		
			F. Recognize that inequities are inevitable; but promote economic health and safety nets		
			G. Establish systems such as job rotation to help assure full employment		
			H. Promote growth		
			I. Restructure capital market, increase ESOPs, community investment and micro-credit		
			J. Public prosecutors to present and review at shareholders meetings		

5. Waste (5)	3.7	3.6	A. Use media and educational systems to help change the situation		
			B. Place more emphasis on the environment, economics and life skills in education starting in the lowest public school grades		
			C. Emphasize 'reuse' and 'repair' rather than 'recycle'		
			D. Create a new ethos of recycling		
			E. Focus on supply side (better packing)		
			F. Tax wastes		
			G. Waste by countries is dangerous; therefore, attack the problem on an international basis		
			H. Shift advertising messages from consumption to conservation		
			I. Extend value added tax to affect material recovery		
			J. Encourage local resource recovery/reuse businesses		
			K. Re-orientation of social values		
			L. Establish surplus material exchanges		
			M. Support improved technology		
6. Lack of respect for the environment (6)	3.6	4.0	A. Popularize values compatible with sustainable living		
			B. Place more emphasis on the environment, economics and life skills in education starting in the lowest public school grades		
			C. Create stirring or emotional public service ads		
			D. Introduce advanced environmental training of policy-makers		
			E. Support figurative, musical and other arts centered on nature		
			F. Increase awareness of human dependence on ecosystems via mass-media and educational systems		
			G. Create more hiking programs in every city		
7. Undue pressures from lobbying groups (18)	3.6	3.6	A. Tighten lobbying laws		
			B. Regulation of lobbying activities at the national and international level		
			C. Encourage courageous media scrutiny of lobbying activities		
			D. Initiate limits on spending in political campaigns and contributions		
			E. Limited-term political service, no elections		
			F. Public internet polling		
			G. Lobbying only in public licensed monitored areas		

8. Lack of compassion and tolerance for others (7)	3.5	3.6	A. Education towards tolerance starting at very early age; including values such as love and tolerance		
			B. Strengthening of religious, moral/ethical values through interdenominational coordination and cooperation		
			C. Reduce poverty, inequities and sharp polarization of incomes; these tend to make people cruel and intolerant		
			D. Create role reversal experiences in education and through games and media		
			E. Forbid or moderate violence on TV and Internet		
			F. Parental guidance		
9. Lack of honor and lying (8)	3.4	3.5	A. Teach loving humankind, integrity, dignity		
			B. Endorse frank discussions on the role and nature of honor in the classroom to boardroom		
			C. Inculcate the idea that leadership must demonstrate complete integrity		
			D. Require media norms in terms of violence and what is depicted as acceptable behavior		
			E. The issue is imbedded in the spirit of a society; promote an attitude - through education, public programs, and media - that shows society need not passively accept immoral and unethical behavior		
			F. Equal penalties under the law		
10. Non-action, the most severe corruption. Honor in leadership is to assume responsibility (17)	3.4	3.3	A. Require to extent possible, public accountability and transparency.		
			B. Encourage peaceful popular indignation		
			C. Introduce morals and ethics in education		
			D. Mass Media exposure		
11. Lack of a holistic view of the world; fragmentation among many people with a more or less holistic view (21)	3.3	3.3	A. Encourage education in futures studies, morals and ethics, and philosophy		
			B. Provide means such as community service for increasing personal experience with other cultures		
			C. Greater push towards world federalism		

			D. Creation of international projects of importance and drama, e.g. manned mission to Mars, with a multicultural team		
			E. Place New Age messages in a wider context of poverty, disease and violence		
			F. Initiate consumption based taxation		
			G. World education system		
12. Lack of means for educating about morals and ethics (9)	3.3	3.6	A. Change priorities of educational systems so that morals and ethics courses can be included in curricula		
			B. Establish courses in religious and pseudo-religious institutions to emphasize the need for moral and ethical behavior		
			C. Strong interventions by the UN to support education		
			D. Examine and promote emergent moral behavior from small self-sufficient communities		
			E. Mentor young people outside the educational system		
			F. Encourage families to educate children about values		
			G. Use Internet, media to portray moral and ethical behavior		
			H. Train more moral and ethics teachers		
13. Lack of transparency in decision making (10)	3.3	3.6	A. Develop sets of publicly visible decision criteria for economic, management, political, and social challenges/problems and require politicians show how the criteria are addressed		
			B. Reinforce media responsibility to examine otherwise closed decision processes		
			C. Create freedom of information legislation in essentially all countries		
			D. Reinforce the freedom of news media to cover all aspects of political affairs		
			E. Through feedback loops, transparency can cause problems (e.g. finance policy triggers expectation of inflation, and the expectation itself, super-inflation); therefore moderate expectations about absolute transparency		
			F. Support the NGO Transparency International		
14. Advertising promoting inappropriate products and purposes; promotion of "over-consumption" (22)	3.2	3.4	A. Expand the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) concept to other products and services with more enforcement power		
			B. Initiate early and continuous education in economics to dramatize the waste in the over/conspicuous consumption		
			C. Promote international truth in advertising laws		

			D. Create a popular movement in which consumers patronize socially responsible companies		
			E. Present positive examples of appropriate consumerism in media		
			F. Truth-in-advertising assurance set aside (see UN Human Development Report)		
15. Infiltration of organized crime and criminals into government and business (19)	3.1	3.4	A. Tighten laws and enforcement in this area		
			B. Intensify surveillance of organized crime and criminals		
			C. Legalize victim-less crimes, certain drugs		
			D. On an international basis, help assure the independence and security of the judiciary of nations		
			E. Give international courts enforcement powers		
			F. Strengthen Interpol		
16. Lack of common agreement about ethics and morals; it changes with advancing knowledge and socio-economic conditions (24)	3.1	3.1	A. Research into the common and shared values of all cultures		
			B. Strengthen religious and other moral/ethical values through interdenominational discussions		
			C. Placement of emphasis on moral and ethical issues in religious education		
			D. Teach the falsity of this, i.e. there is common agreement		
			E. Development of critical approaches in education and mass media		
			F. Perform research, study and diffusion of a universal, scientific culture		
			G. Wider circulation of already ratified UN conventions on human rights, labor, etc.		
17. Barriers to freedom of inquiry (11)	3.0	3.7	A. Develop means for participatory democracy (e.g. Internet town meetings)		
			B. Encourage greater freedom of the judiciary		
			C. Reproduce C-Span in other countries: an outside info-channel		
			D. Strengthening the courts to challenge political shields to inquiry		
			E. Encourage peaceful popular indignation of secret decision making		
			F. Create legal control over the authority of political parties		

			G. Pursue non-regulation of communication systems		
			H. Collect and disseminate good and bad examples from around the world		
			I. Implement freedom of information laws		
18. Disrespect of authority (12)	3.0	3.1	A. Elect and appoint politicians and decision makers who command and deserve respect		
			B. Place educational emphasis on reasonable norms starting in the lowest grades		
			C. Educate judges on moral/ethical values		
			D. Emphasize family and community rather than the individual		
			E. Restore the position of 'the sage' in modern context		
			F. Support people who are authors of something good, and then give them visibility: create heroes		
			G. Parental guidance education		
			H. Sometimes is a good thing		
19. Alienation of people from self and nature (20)	3.0	3.0	A. Encourage education for leadership decision making for all professionals and managers		
			B. Popularize vacations on self-sufficient agrarian communes to create an understanding of and affinity between the producer and consumer of goods and services		
			C. Increase the number of opportunities to relearn the importance of the natural world		
			D. Recognize and teach diminished materialism: the paradigm shift in social sciences and economics		
			E. Spend more time outdoors		
			F. Provide more leisure		
20. Lack of role models (23)	2.8	2.7	A. Elect role models to government; promote them		
			B. More emphasis on parenting and early start and continuing education in leadership, morals and ethics and decision making skills		
			C. Identify, publicize and honor men and women heroes		
			D. Emphasize in media what is good in human nature, interesting about the human experience, people who have done something extraordinary		
			E. Elect Philosophers		
			F. Models are there, we need to see and recognize them better		
21. Lack of respect for human civil rights (especially women's) (13)	2.8	3.7	A. Pressure the international community to respect human rights; uphold international conventions on human rights		
			B. Promote female literacy		

			C. Challenge male abuse of power in decision-making processes		
			D. Introduce human rights in early education		
			E. Promote affirmative action		
			F. Encourage cultural diversity. Western ethnocentricity maybe conflict oriented		
			G. Require media to moderate violence and display values that encourage human rights		
			H. Do not over emphasize minorities' rights, as it may have an opposite reaction		
			I. Equal protection under the law		
			J. Promote economic opportunities for women		
			K. Biographies of women's life as models		
22. National sovereignty used to cover human rights abuses (14)	2.8	3.6	A. Expose as aberrant and make consequences serious and known (e.g., sanctions)		
			B. Grant greater enforcement power to the UN		
			C. Foster a strong push for the freedom of media and international reporting of abuses		
			D. Create a new horizontal ecumenical religion		
			E. Promote world court and criminal court		
			F. International law enforcement		
23. Godless-ness (15)	2.6	2.7	A. Encourage individual enlightenment: faith is an issue which each person must "solve" individually		
			B. Seek divine intervention		
			C. Coordinate activities among denominations		
			D. Endorse extensive religious education		
			E. Teach morality and ethics in primary school		
			F. The ecumenical movement taking an active role in world issues		
			G. Foster concept that moral decisions can be independent of religion		
			H. Let it happen		
			I. Intensify the role of religion in public life		
24. Undue pressure from fundamentalist groups (25)	2.4	3.0	A. Publicize extremism as fringe, not moderate		
			B. Define 'undue pressure', and create new legislation to deal with it		
			C. Intensify scrutiny and publicize intent of such groups		
			D. Encourage mass media to reveal bad cultures and support good cultures		
			E. Promote multiple perspectives, tolerance, acceptance through education		

		F. If oppression of others, then should be prosecuted		
		G. Stop small arms trade		

Additional suggestions of Moral and Ethical Issues:

Moral or Ethical Issues	Import in my Country	Import in the World	How might the moral or ethical issue be addressed?
25. Fear and mistrust from History (26)			
26. Unwillingness to understand a culturally different awareness of same issue (27)			
27. Caring about the well-being of only one's own group or nation (28)			

The results from Round 2 about changes in importance of developments, issues and opportunities, are available at <http://millennium-project.org/millennium/rd2-res.html> .

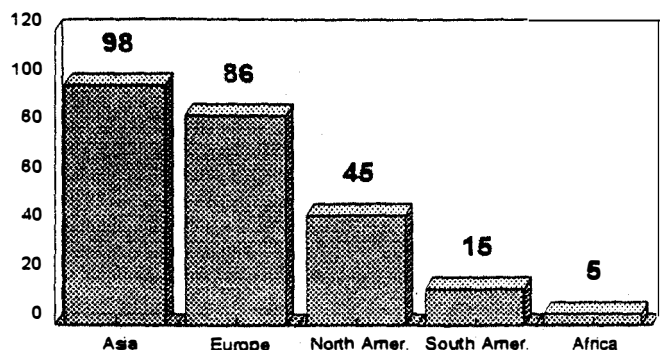
Thank you for your participation. You should receive a copy of the results in the *1999 State of the Future* by mid - 1999.

Appendix C: List of Participants and Demographics

Figure 11

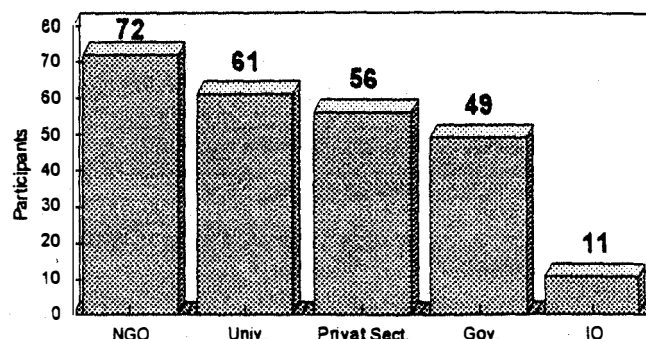
Regional Demographics

Total Respondents: 249



Sectorial Demographics

Total Respondents: 249



Adrian Acardi
Lawyer, Pedros Moran
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Victor Alvarez-Holmberg
Futurist
Buenos Aires, Argentina

George Allyne
Pan American Health
Organization
Washington, DC USA

Libor Ambrozek
Member of Parliament
Czech Republic

Fartokh Amini, Manager
Energy Department, MATN
Engng. and Reseach Co.
Tehran, Iran

Tatjana Andreichenko
Institute of Law
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Claudio Daniel Antonini
The Magnus Corporation
Glenstantia, South Africa

Victor Archangelsky
Acad. for Public Service
Moscow, Russian
Federation

N. Athimoolam
Secretary to Gov.,
Agriculture Dpt.
Fort St. George, India

Mehrshad Azad
Manager, Computer
Department MATN
Engng. and Reseach Co.
Tehran, Iran

Ikram Azam
Pakistan Futuristics
Foundation
Islamabad, Pakistan

Mohsen Bahrami
Amir Kabir Univ. of
Technology
Tehran, Iran

L. Thara Bai
Professor of Sociology
Madurai Kamaraj
University
Madurai, India

Eduardo Raul Balbi
National Intelligence
School
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Ian Ballantyne
Canegrowers Associatoin
Brisbane, Australia

B.T. Bangera, Chairman
Confederation of Indian
Industries
Madurai, India

Eleonora Barbieri Masini
Pontifical Gregorian
University
Rome, Italy

Mariano Bartolome
National Strategic Planning
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Zohreh Besharati,
Manager, Technology
Department MATN
Engng. and Reseach Co.
Tehran, Iran

Ivan Bashilo
Academy of Management
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Tom Beer
CSIRO Environmental Risk
Network
Aspendale, Australia

Heiner Benking
FAW/ULM
Ulm, Germany

David Bennett
Australian Acad. of the
Humanities
Canberra, Australia

Dusan Bevilacqua
Political Secretary of Green
Party
Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Jayanta Bhattacharya
Indian Institute of
Technology
Kharagpur, India

Dmitry Bichkov
Video International
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Margory Blumenthal
National Academy of
Sciences
Washington, DC USA

Eduard Bordilovsky
Academy of Management
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Robert Burke
Australian Center for
Leadership & Innovation
Management
Brisbane, Australia

Luis Fernando Calvino
Asst. Secretary Gen. to the
President
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Jorge Castro
Secretary of Strategic
Planning
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Fred Chaney
Murdoch University
Perth, Australia

Xinqiang Chen
Inst. of Strat. Dev. & Plann.
Chinese Meteorological
Administr.
Beijing, P.R. China

Xu Cheng Department of Education Ministry of Agriculture Beijing, P.R. China	Wei Dong UNESCO Office China, Mongolia, DRP Korea Beijing, PR China	Alexander Folomev Russian Academy of Natural Science Moscow, Russian Federation	Chen Guangwei Chinese Academy of Sciences Beijing, P.R. China
Ji Chi State Science and Technology Comm. Beijing, P.R. China	Sidney Draggan EPA, USA Washington, DC USA	Will Foster University of Arizona Tucson, AZ USA	Miguel Angel Gutierrez Science and Technology University Buenos Aires, Argentina
Joe Coates JF Coates, Inc. Washington, DC USA	James Francis Duncan Victoria University of Wellington Picton, New Zealand	John M. Francis The Scottish Office Edinburgh, United Kingdom	William Halal George Washington Univ. Washington, DC USA
Bernard Cohen University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, PA USA	Igor Egorov Ukraine Academy of Sciences Kiev, Ukraine	Brian Free Alberta Environ. Protection Edmonton, Alberta, Canada	Kazuyuki Hamada President, Futurists Forum Tokyo, Japan
Sam Cole University of Buffalo Amherst, NY USA	Bill Emmott Editor, The Economist London, United Kingdom	A. Gnanam National Assessment & Accreditation Council, Government of India Bangalore, India	Hassan Wageih Hassan Al Azhar University Cairo, Egypt
Barry Conyngham Southern Cross University Southern Cross, Australia	German Eremenko Institute of S&T, Ministry of Science Moscow, Russian Federation	L.S. Ganesh Futurist Madurai, India	Yijin He, Director Science and Technology Bureau Aviation Industries of China Beijing, P.R. China
Jeffrey Cooper Science Applications Internat. Corp. McLean, VA USA	Martin E. Fakley S&T Policy of Strategy Unit Middlesbrough, Cleveland, UK	Aleksnder Ganzha Institute of History of S&T Moscow, Russian Federation	Olaf Helmer Futurist Consultant Montesito, CA USA
Thomas A. Crumm Envisioning Knowledge Network Department & Integration General Motors Warren, MI USA	Nasser Fallah Engineer, Power Research Institute Tehran, Iran	Nadezhda C. Gaponenko Analytical Center on Science and Industrial Policy Moscow, Russian Federation	Hazel Henderson Alan F. Kay and Hazel Henderson Foundation for Social Innovation St. Augustine, FL USA
Yvonne Curtis New Zealand Futures Trust Wellington, New Zealand	Ping Fan Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Beijing, P.R. China	Vladimir Gaponenko Academy of Management Ministry of Internal Affairs Moscow, Russian Federation	Andy Hines Kellogg Company/Consumer Trends Battle Creek, MI USA
Danilo D'Antonio Laboratorio Eudemonia Teramo, Italy	Zhi Yong Fang Depart of Disaster & Social Affairs Beijing, P.R. China	Jiali Ge China Petroleum University Beijing, P.R. China	Ladislav Hohos Comenius University, Faculty of Arts Bratislava, Slovak Republic
Susan Davari Enviromentalist, Power Research Inst Tehran, Iran	Anatoly Fedorenko Counsel of Russian Federation Moscow, Russian Federation	Peter E. Glaser Arthur D. Little, Inc. Cambridge, MA USA	Yusef Hojjat Education Deputy, EPA Tehran, Iran
Helga Dekker Universiteit van Amsterdam Amsterdam, The Netherlands	Lu Fengjung Department of System Ecology Beijing, P.R. China	Anatoly Golov Deputy Head of Dept., State Duma Moscow, Russian Federation	Geoff Holland Institute for Global Futures Research Bondi Jcn, Australia
Jaromir Demek Palacky University Czech Republic	Alicia Fernandez Cirelli Science and Technology Secretariat Buenos Aires, Argentina	Aliakbar Golrounia Atlas Aviation Group Tehran, Iran	Averil Horton Alpha to Omega Twickenham, United Kingdom
General Ramon Diaz Bessone President, Military Circle Buenos Aires, Argentina	Vadim Florov Chief expert, Space Agency Moscow, Russian Fed.	Hans Georg Graf The Center for Futures Research University of St. Gallen Switzerland	Zhenqui Hu University of Mining and Technology Beijing, P.R. China
Howard Didsbury World Future Society Bethesda, MD USA			

Mikulas Huba
Society for Sustainable
Living
Prague, Czech Republic

Craig Hubley
Craig Hubley & Associates
Toronto, Canada

Lauren Huddleston
The Consortium
International
Pagosa Springs, CO USA

Barry Hughes
University of Denver
Denver, CO USA

Will Hutton
Exec. Dir., The Observer
London, United Kingdom

Vladimir Ika
Institute of Geography
Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Jihe Inomata
DAI Nipon Tōryō Co.
Kamakura Shi, Japan

Vladimir Ira
Society for Sustainable
Living
Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Irina Ishina
Instit. of Education
Ministry of Educ.
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Dmitry Ivanov
Informbank
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Vladimir Ivanov
Russian Acad. of Medical
Sciences
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Ibrahim Jammal
University of Buffalo
Buffalo, NY USA

Robert Jarrett
Army Environmental
Policy Institute
Atlanta, GA USA

Mr. Jayaram, Director
National Entrepreneur
Development
Madurai, India

Mr. Jegadeesapandian
I.A.S (Gujarat Cadre)
World Bank
Madurai, India

Kunthala Jeyaraman, Dean
Anna University of
Technology
Chennai, India

Chi Ji
State S&T Commission
Beijing, P.R. China

Zhouying Jin
Chinese Academy of Social
Sciences
Beijing, P.R. China

Michael Kaericher
Ford Motor Company
Dearborn, MI USA

Jan Kara
UN Dept./Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
Prague, Czech Republic

John Kettle
Future Letter
Oshawa, ON Canada

Iraj Kave
Deputy in Technology
Development MATN
Engng. and Reseach Co.
Tehran, Iran

Ivan Klinec
Institute for Forecasting
Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Neil Kotler
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, DC USA

Aleksey Krilov
Academy of Management
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Igor Krugatshev
Academy of Management
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Takashi Kubokoya
Concept Engineering
Division
Toshiba Corporation
Tokyo, Japan

G Kulandaivelu
Madurai Komaraj
University
Madurai, India

Trudi Lang
Partner, Strategic Scan
Perth, Western Australia

Oscar Ruben Lanzo
Officer, Argentine Navy
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Anatoly Lasukin
Academy of Management
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Gerard S. Lemire
Researcher
Sunnyvale, CA USA

Leonid Leskov
Russian Space Agency
Kaliningrad, Russian
Federation

Zhou Li
Chinese Academy of Social
Sciences
Beijing, P.R. China

Harold Linstone
Portland State University
Portland, OR USA

Xiwen Liu
Library of the Chinese
Academy of Sciences
Beijing, P.R. China

Bruce Lloyd
South Bank University
London, United Kingdom

Taichang Lu
Chinese Society of S&T
Beijing, P.R. China

Zhaohong Luo
Inst. of World Economics
and Politics
Beijing, P.R. China

Anandhavalli Mahadevan
Head, Dptm. of Futures
Studies
Madurai Kamaraj
University
Madurai, India

Kamal Zaki Mahmoud
Futures Research Center,
Cairo Univ.
Cairo, Egypt

Mr. Malan
Editor, Kungumam
Chennai, India

Pentti Malaska
Turku School of Economics
Turku, Finland

Mihail Malishev
Ministry of Labor and
Social Defense
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Kingshuk Mallik
Colgate University
Hamilton, NY USA

Mika Mannerman
School of Economics &
Business
Turku, Finland

**A.R. Manzari, Legal
Advisor**
Civil Aviation Organization
Tehran, Iran

Giorgio Marbach
Rome University
Rome, Italy

Michal Matjan
Social Democratic Party
Slovak Republic

Graham May
Leeds Metropolitan
University
England, United Kingdom

Jeffrey McNeely
World Conservation Union
Gland, Switzerland

John McNeill
Georgetown University
Washington, DC USA

Hamish McRae
Correspondent, The
Independent
London, United Kingdom

Lianxue Mei
Chinese Meteorological
Administr.
Beijing, P.R. China

Hossein Mehraban
Training Department
MATN Engng. and
Reseach Co.
Tehran, Iran

Sri.S. Meikandevan
H.R & C.E. Administration
Dpt.
Tamil Nadu, India

David Mercer
Open University Business
School
London, United Kingdom

Mihajlo D. Mesarovic
Western Reserve
University
Cleveland, OH USA

Czeslaw Mesjasz
Cracow University of
Economics
Krakow, Poland

Peter Mettler
Fachhochschule Wiesbaden
Wiesbaden, Germany

Marija Miheeva RSI Moscow, Russian Federation	Pavel Novacek Palacky University Olomouc, Czech Republic	Vladimir Petrovsky Dir. Gen., UN Geneva Office Geneva, Switzerland	Jury Saifulin Academy of Management Moscow, Russian Federation
Ian Miles University of Manchester Manchester, United Kingdom	Vladimir Novikov Institute of Law Moscow, Russian Federation	Alexsandr Pichenko Academy of Pedagogical Sciences Moscow, Russian Fed.	Alioune Sall UNDP/NLTPS/African Futures Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Julio A. Millan B. Mexico World Future Society Valle, Mexico	Stanislaw Orzeszyna World Health Organization Geneva, Switzerland	Jaya Kothai Pillai Women's Education and Development Planning Commission Madras, India	M. Salihu, Vice Chancellor Madurai Kamaraj University Madurai, India
Qingwen Min Chinese Academy of Sciences Beijing, P.R. China	Ulises Ortiz Nation Presidential Secretariat Buenos Aires, Argentina	Alexander Polonski Central Bank of Russian Federation Moscow, Russian Federation	Anibal de los Santos Medical Doctor Avelaneda, Argentina
Evgeny Mjasin Institute of Market Moscow, Russian Federation	Mihail Osipov Moscow Univ. Dept. of Forecasting Moscow, Russian Federation	Cristina Puentes-Markides Pan American Health Organization Washington, DC USA	Joe Sasso Team 2Learn, Inc. Buford, GA USA
Azadeh Taheri Moghadam Manager, Structures Department MATN Engrng. and Research Co. Tehran, Iran	Marc Pachter Counselor to the Secretary Smithsonian Institute Washington, DC USA	Helen Purkitt United States Naval Academy Annapolis, MD USA	R.G.A. de Schutter Equity Trust Co. N.V. Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Dang Mong Lan Center for Advanced S&T Hanoi, Vietnam	Ian Page Hewlett Packard Research Labs Bristol, United Kingdom	Awatef Abdel Rahman Profesor, Cairo University Cairo, Egypt	Nikolai Shaljakin Academy of Management Moscow, Russian Federation
Hassan Monsef Power Research Institute Tehran, Iran	C. V. Palanidurai Planning Commiss, Tamil Nadu State Chennai, India	Terrefe Ras-Work Inter. Telecommunications Union Switzerland	Peter Shelisch The Federal Assembly, State Duma Moscow, Russian Federation
Teruyasu Murakami Noruma Research Institute Yokohama, Japan	Jorge Panazio Secretariat for Strategic Affairs Presidency of Brasil Brazil	Mr. Rathinavelu President, Chamber of Commerce Madurai, India	Peijun Shi Resources Sustainable Use and Disaster Reduction Committee Beijing, P.R. China
Wolf Naegeli Research Ct University of Tennessee Knoxville, TN USA	T.J. Pandian Madurai Kavaraj University Madurai, India	Erwin Rausch Didactem Systems, Inc. Cranford, NJ USA	Zhengxin Shi Ministry of Civil Affairs Office Beijing, P.R. China
A. Najafi, Legal Advisor Civil Aviation Organization Tehran, Iran	Wim Passchier Health Council of the Netherlands Rijswijk, The Netherlands	Aleksey Rjabinin Moscow University Moscow, Russian Federation	Mr. Saikumar Corporation of Madurai Madurai, India
Kikujiro Namba, President TECHNOVA, Inc. Tokyo, Japan	Graeme Pearman CSIRO Division of Atmospheric Research Aspendale. Australia	Alan Rodney Conseil Supérieur de la R&T Paris, France	Joe Sills UNIC Washington, DC USA
Ekaterina Nepomnjachaja Gelios Company Moscow, Russian Federation	Ian Pearson British Telecommunications Ipswich. United Kingdom	Viktor Rostanec Institute of Regional Studies Moscow, Russian Federation	Richard Slaughter Future Studies Center Australia
Vadim Nikolajew Strategic Studies Berlin, Germany	Tatjana Perova Russian Academy of Sciences Moscow, Russian Federation	Peter Rzeszotarski Army Environmental Policy Institute Atlanta, GA USA	Anton Slonimski Ministry of Economic Affairs Minsk, Republic of Belarus
K. Noorjahan Madurai, India			Oscar Soria Villa Universitaria Jalisco, Mexico

Juraj Stefaovie
Slovak Technical
University
Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Robert Swart
RIVM/Air Res. Lab/Policy
Analysis
Bilthoven, The Netherlands

Mohammad Tabatabai
Power Research Ctr.,
Power Ministry
Tehran, Iran

Peter Timmerman
Internat. Fed. of Inst. of
Adv. Studies
Toronto, Canada

Allen Tough
University of Toronto
Toronto, Canada

Anatoly Trofinov
Russian Inst. of Advances
Training
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Ivan Tugarinov
Analytical Center on
Science and Industries
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Rei Uda
Futurist
Tokyo, Japan

Georgy Udalov
Gelios, Ac. of Pedagogical
Sciences
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Valery Uljanov
Russian Acad. of Medical
Sciences
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Robert Utter
The Principal Financial
Group
Des Moines, Iowa USA

R.M. Vasagam
Anna University of
Technoogy
Chennai, India

Sesh Velamoor
Foundation for the Future
Bellevue, Washington
USA

Thomas Waller
Boston University
Boston, MA USA

Rusong Wang
Ecological Society of China
Beijing, PR China

Zhengang Wang
Chinese Society of S&T
Beijing, P.R. China

Jerzy Wojciechowski
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Canada

Wang Xiangrong
Department of
Environmental S&T
Shanghai, P.R. China

Chen Xinqiang
Inst. of Strategic Dev. and
Planning
Beijing, P.R. China

Yuri Yacovec
Forecast & Cycles
Association
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Sergey Yanaev
Institute of Law
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Jianxin Yang
Chinese Academy of
Science
Beijing, P.R. China

Sergey Yanaev
Institute of Law
Moscow, Russian
Federation

Peter P. Yim
CIM Engineering
San Mateo, CA USA

Zhi-He Yin
Beijing Software Industry
Assoc.
Beijing, P.R. China

You Youlin
Beijing Sangsong Sci. &
Tech
Beijing, P.R. China

Peg Young
Demographic Statistics of
Immigration &
Naturalization Service
Washington, DC USA

Chunpu Yu
Capital City Planning &
Construction
Beijing, P.R. China

Guangzeng Yuan
State S&T Commission
Beijing, P.R. China

Zhu Yunfa
Institute of Quantitative and
Technical Economics
Beijing, P.R. China

Xianying Zhao
UNESCO/MAB China
Commission
Beijing, P.R. China

Ying-bo Zhao
Anhui Acad. of Social
Science
Beijing, P.R. China

Luo Zhaodong
Inst. of World Economics
and Politics
Beijing, P.R. China

Wang Zhengang
Chinese Society of S&T
Beijing, P.R. China

Ouyang Zhiyun
Dept. of Disasters and
Social Affairs
Beijing, P.R. China

Wuguang Zhou
Institute of Resources
Science
Beijing Normal University
Beijing, P.R. China

Zou Zuojun
Strong New Technology
Development
Beijing, P.R. China

Those who contributed to the discussion of applications of futures research to timely decision via the Millennium Project's listserv were: Olaf Helmer, Harold Linstone, Eleonora Barbieri Masini, Mika Mannerman, Pavel Novacek, Paul J. Werbos, Denis Loveridge, Larry Norder, Cristina Puentes-Markides, Ian Miles, Michel Andrieu, Barry Bluestein, Nadezhda Gaponenko, Kaoru Yamaguchi, Ken Hunter, Peter Rzeszutarski, Stan Rosen, Yehezkel Dror, George Cowan, Tom Beer, Paul Kainen, Robert Smith, David Rejeski, Peter Bishop, Marc Luyckx, Craig Hubley

Appendix D: Some Thoughts on Foresight¹

Futures Studies can be placed on a continuum in comparison with: reacting, muddling through, administration, prediction, forecasting, planning, "outlook"/"lookout", strategic risk-management, foresight(ing), futures studies/research, science fiction, fortune telling, spiritual revelation.

A very important question in distinguishing futures work is "When does 'the future' begin?" How far "forward" in time can before first encountering "the future?" For example, where does "administration" end and "planning" begin, and then "foresight" begin, etc.? Different groups define those boundaries differently, and indeed the boundary is no doubt different for different classes of actions, depending on the life-cycle of the object of concern, for example.

Another continuum useful in distinguishing foresight from other future-oriented work might run from considering a single "most likely" future; to high/medium/low futures of a single theme/variable; to the development of best case/worse case scenarios; to the concept "an alternative future" (meaning "alternative to the what most people think the future will be," thus perhaps a kind of "preferred future"); to genuinely "alternative futures" (meaning true alternatives to the present as well as to "the most likely" future); finally reaching actual futures research with its insistence on the term "futureS" rather than "THE future" along with the envisioning and movement towards "(a) preferred future(s)"

Another mark of futures work includes the importance of consciously articulating and distinguishing between "images of the future" which underlie all future orientation, even that which believes it has no conscious future orientation at all. So also is the use of (and/or faith in) primarily quantitative methods vs. primarily qualitative methods.

Some people believe that the success of futures work is best measured by whether consciousness has been raised/changed, or not, while others insist that that is not enough and that actual actions have to be taken more or less directly from the use of foresight for it to be deemed "successful." Some note, however, that "the future has a long fuse" and that direct action may be taken, but not immediately, so that "consciousness raising" is thus probably the best proximate measure of a successful futures activity.

Whether the external environment around an entity is taken as given, or is itself problematic, is an important distinguishing feature between foresight (which problematizes the environment) and other future-oriented work (which takes the external environment as granted)

In addition, some activities demand longer time horizons--military, space, energy, transportation, insurance. It may be easier and more imperative for such organizations to be future-oriented and to want to use futures research. Others (such as the typical manufacturer and retailer), can be quite successful for a long time--maybe forever--without considering "the future" at all; just be observant and adaptive; muddling through will do except in major system breaks.

¹ This Appendix is extracted from material written by Dr. James Dator for this project.

Whether one takes a strictly "free market" laissez faire, libertarian approach, or whether one assumes a totally centrally-planned economy and society, foresight is still needed. Foresight is not something "socialists" do but "capitalists" do not, or vice versa.

LIBERTARIAN FORESIGHT If each private economic entity engaged in and/or used foresight, then (according to Libertarian assumptions) that would aggregate, via the invisible hand, to the closest approximation possible of foresight for the commonweal. No strictly "governmental foresight" would be necessary, or desirable.

CONSERVATIVE FORESIGHT. On the (slightly more visible) other hand, under "maximum privatization/ that government is best which governs least" type assumptions, governments might buy and use foresight supplied by many competing private producers.

LIBERAL FORESIGHT. Under assumptions of the desirability of a more proactive system of governance which seeks to intervene and act on behalf of the common good, each government unit might either engage in foresight or have ready access to foresight produced by one or more other governmental units. All governmentally-produced foresight should be available freely to any citizen, and itself subject to democratic control.

Each governmental unit and individual citizen should also have the opportunity to buy privately-produced foresight (However, some privately-funded futures research might be owned entirely and kept secret by the funder).

AUTHORITARIAN FORESIGHT. Finally, according to certain totalitarian assumptions, the government might have a monopoly on foresight, requiring all units of society, including economic sectors, to use the foresight provided by government experts alone. All private (or foreign) foresight would be forbidden.

Appendix E: Attachments related to "Futures in the Virginia Judiciary: A Continuing Success Story" example

Attachment1: Mission Statement and the 10 Visions from the Strategic Plan for Virginia's Judicial System

Mission

To provide an independent, accessible, responsive forum for the just resolution of disputes in order to preserve the rule of law and to protect all rights and liberties guaranteed by the United States and Virginia Constitutions.

Vision 1

In the future, all persons will have effective access to justice, including the opportunity to resolve disputes without undue hardship, cost, inconvenience or delay.

Vision 2

In the future, the court system will maintain human dignity and the rule of law, by ensuring equal application of the judicial process to all controversies.

Vision 3

In the future, the judicial system will be managed actively to provide an array of dispute resolution alternatives that respond to the changing needs of society.

Vision 4

In the future, Virginia's judicial system will be structured and will function in a manner that best facilitates the expeditious, economical and fair resolution of disputes.

Vision 5

In the future, the courts of Virginia will be administered in accordance with sound management practices which foster the efficient use of public resources and enhance the effective delivery of court services.

Vision 6

In the future, the court system will be adequately staffed by judges and court personnel of the highest professional qualifications, chosen for their positions on the basis of merit and whose performance will be enhanced by continuing education and performance evaluations. Lawyers, who constitute an essential element in the legal system, will receive a quality pre-professional and continuing education befitting the higher professional and ethical standards to which they will be held, and the need to become increasingly service-oriented in their relationships with clients.

Vision 7

In the future, technology will increase the access, convenience and ease of use of the courts for all citizens and will enhance the quality of justice by increasing the courts' ability to determine facts and reach a fair decision.

Vision 8

In the future, the public's perception of the Virginia judicial system will be one of confidence in and respect for the courts and for legal authority.

Vision 9

In the future, the impact of changing socioeconomic and legal forces will be systematically monitored and the laws of Virginia will provide both the substantive and procedural means for responding to these changes.

Vision 10

In the future, the judicial system will fulfill its role within our constitutional system by maintaining its distinctiveness and independence as a separate branch of government.

Attachment 2: Objectives and Tasks associated with Vision 4

Vision 4

In the future, Virginia's judicial system will be structured and will function in a manner that best facilitates the expeditious, economical and fair resolution of disputes.

Objective 4.1

To structure the judicial system in a manner that best enables the prompt, fair and cost-effective resolution of disputes.

Task 4.1.1

Propose legislation to expand the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals to include all civil appeals with a commensurate number of judges and staff to handle the increased workload.

Task 4.1.2

Propose legislation to authorize the Chief Justice to designate and temporarily assign any judge, with his or her consent, to sit at any trial court level.

Task 4.1.3

Conduct a study of the venue statutes to identify jurisdictional distinctions which, if eliminated, would make access to courts more effective.

Objective 4.2

To simplify legal procedures to enhance judicial effectiveness and efficiency.

Task 4.2.1

Continue to seek adoption of legislation to provide that, when a preliminary hearing is held, establishment of probable cause at that hearing will be sufficient to initiate a trial in the circuit court without indictment by the grand jury.

Task 4.2.2

Develop and conduct a pilot test using videoconferencing for appellate arguments, based on the experiences of other judicial systems and the needs of Virginia's appellate courts.

Task 4.2.3

Monitor the joint study on local rules being conducted by the Senate and House Courts of Justice Committees.

Objective 4.3

To create a single trial court with comprehensive jurisdiction for the handling of legal issues relating to children and families.

Task 4.3.1

Secure funding to establish the family court in Virginia.

Attachment 3: a page from the "1998 - 1999 PPMS Special Projects " spread sheets

Attachment 4: This is a page from the Project Monitoring System computer printout, showing who is assigned to each task, how many hours are to be devoted to it (and were actually spent on it) and a start and finish date for each task.

* * *

Sources used for the case "Futures in the Virginia Judiciary: A Continuing Success Story":

Courts in Transition. A Report of the Commission on the Future of Virginia's Judicial System, Supreme Court of Virginia, 1989.

Foresight 2000: A Strategic Plan for the Judicial System of Virginia. Supreme Court of Virginia, (Biannually since 1990. Current version is FY 1998-99.

Future View. A Quarterly Newsletter of Trends and Issues. Judicial Planning Department, Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia (since 1992)

Kathy Mays, "Futures Research and the Judiciary: Virginia's Experience," Futures Research Quarterly, Spring 1994, Vol. 10, No. 1. 31-35.

The Public as Partners: Incorporating Consumer Research into Strategic Planning for Courts, Judicial Council of Virginia 1994

Virginia's Courts at the Millennium 1999-2001 Strategic Plan Themes. Judicial Planning Department, Office of the Executive Secretary, Supreme Court of Virginia, April/May 1999.

1998 - 1999 PPMS Special Projects

PROJECTS			OPR	OTHER	98-99 REF ID
1.	To identify, renovate, test and install all mission-critical systems for the century date change. <i>Goal 4</i>		MIS	ALL	
A.	Assess legal ramifications of non-compliance.		LGR	MIS	04F HH LG001
B.	Renovations to fiscal systems.		FIS	MIS	04F HH FI001
C.	Renovations to Peoplesoft (Leave Accounting Module), leave, labels, education programs.		MIS	PER EDU	04F HH MS001
D.	Develop contingency management plans (back-up plans) for first week. (TEA will assume responsibility for contingency planning for courts. Each OES department will do its own planning and will put hours for contingency planning in for next summer. Each OES department this year will keep a list of issues related to not having a computer to carry out specific functions.)		TEA	ALL	04F HH TA001
E.	Y2K STARS		MIS	AES	04F HH MS003
F.	Replace MEMO system.		MIS		04F HH MS004
G.	Y2K FMS		MIS		04F HH MS005
H.	Y2K CMS-Circuit Courts		MIS		04F HH MS006
I.	Y2K CMS-General District Courts		MIS		04F HH MS007
J.	Y2K CMS-J&DR District Courts		MIS		04F HH MS008
K.	Y2K SCOLAR		MIS		04F HH MS009
L.	Y2K RIS and RMS		MIS		04F HH MS010
M.	Y2K AMS		MIS		04F HH MS011
N.	Y2K Non-Mission Critical Applications		MIS		04F HH MS012
O.	Y2K Mainframe Renovations		MIS		04F HH MS013
P.	Y2K LAN Renovations		MIS		04F HH MS014
Q.	Y2K Desktop Renovations		MIS		04F HH MS015
R.	Y2K Non-traditional IT		MIS		04F HH MS016
2.	To monitor, support, participate and serve on legislative studies: <i>Goal 3</i>				

SEP8901

PROJECT MONITORING SYSTEM

REPORT BY DEPARTMENT

REPORT PRINTED FOR TASKS FROM 000000 TO 999999

DEPARTMENT: JUDICIAL PLANNING

OFFICE OF PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY: EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

REFERENCE ID: 05F DD EX001

GOAL TO ASSIST THE PUBLIC AND OTHER CONSTITUENCIES IN UNDERSTANDING THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM: ITS FUNCTIONS, PROCEDURES AND THE SERVICES IT PROVIDES.

OBJECTIVE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN THE COURTS

PROJECT PUBLIC TRUST & CONFIDENCE

TASKS	PERSON ASSIGNED TO	START DATE PLAN/ACT	FINISH DATE PLAN/ACT	PERSON HOURS PLAN/ACT
PN1001 APPOINT VIRGINIA TEAM	MAYS	090198 090198	083199 121598	
PN1002 REVIEW PUBLIC AS PARTNERS	MAYS	090198 090198	083199 121598	
PN1003 DEVELOP LIST OF ISSUES	MAYS	090198 090198	083199 121598	
PN1004 ADD CONSUMER RESEARCH SURVEY RESULTS	MAYS	090198 090198	083199 121598	
PN1005 SEND TOP ISSUES TO NCSC	MAYS	090198 090198	083199 121598	
PN3001 REVIEW PUBLIC AS PARTNERS	MONAHAN	090198 090198	083199 093098	4
PN3002 REVIEW CONSUMER RESEARCH SURVEY RESULTS	MONAHAN	090198 000000	083199 000000	4
PN3003 DEVELOP LIST OF ISSUES	MONAHAN	090198 090198	083199 000000	8

PROJECT TOTALS 16 1

OBJECTIVE TOTALS 16 1

GOAL TOTALS 132 1

DEPARTMENT TOTALS 9532 370

Appendix F: Web-sites related to Futures Studies

- Adamantine Studies on the 21st Century: <http://www.adamantine.co.uk/> - Books for tomorrow, published today.
- Future Oriented Complexity and Adaptation Studies (FOCAS) at the Network University of the Green World. : <http://muratopia.org/>
- Futures Forum: <http://www.planet-tech.com/futuresforum/> - on line conference
- Futures Studies Education: <http://www.eou.edu/ps/webfs.html> –listings of faculty and programs in Futures Studies
- Futures Study Center: <http://www.futures.austbus.com/> - gives you services, ideas and resources about the future.
- Futures Survey: <http://www.tmn.com/wfs/fsurv.htm> - monthly guide to the literature of social change, new technologies, futures studies, policy-making, environmental studies, organizational renewal, and related cross-disciplinary fields.
- Global Foresight Associates (GFA): <http://www.lava.net/~gfa/> - is a network of professional futurists dedicated to providing organizations and communities with the tools to face the future. Must join (annual membership \$35) to view all the sites.
- Global futures foundation: <http://www.globalff.org/> - Global Futures works with major corporations, governments, and advocacy groups to resolve conflict and create opportunity
- Great Thinkers & Visionaries on the Web: <http://www.lucifer.com/~sasha/thinkers.html> - list of people whose ideas on how and where the world is - and should be – evolving
- Hawaii Research Center for Future Studies: <http://www.soc.hawaii.edu/~future/> - information resource
- Ideology and Utopia: Better Worlds in Speculative Fiction : <http://www.changesurfer.com/Acad/SFBib.html> - list of books
- Institute for Alternative Futures: www.altfutures.com - AF helps organizations and communities clearly understand the accelerating pace of change and focus their energies on clarifying their highest aspirations.
- Institute of Future Studies for Development, IFD <http://www.ifd.or.th> - is an independent academic research institute created for the purpose of communicating
- International Space University <http://www.isunet.edu/> - course work description with focus on space.

- **Mercury Center:** <http://www.sjmercury.com/> - Knight Ridder
- **National Media Lab:** <http://www.nml.org/> - To ensure that the U.S. Government leads the world in information superiority by working with commercial industry to catalyze, influence, and exploit emerging information technology and products that satisfy government needs.
- **New Civilization Network:** <http://www.newciv.org/ncn/ncnintro.html> - global network of people visualizing a better world and working on building it.
- **On the Horizon:** <http://sunsite.unc.edu/horizon> - informs educational leaders of the implications of change in the external world and provides recommendations for action to address these implications.
- **Others:** <http://www.others.com/contents.htm> - a forum for the critical and objective exploration of other cultures, ideas, concepts, philosophies and arts and sciences based upon other truths and epistemologies.
- **Planet Science:** <http://newscientist.com/> - magazine 'New Scientist'
- **Principia Cybernetica Project:** <http://pespmc1.vub.ac.be/> - computer-supported collaborative development of an evolutionary-systemic philosophy.
- **Rocky Mountain Institute:** <http://www.rmi.org/> - o foster the efficient and sustainable use of resources as a path to global security.
- **Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI):** <http://www.seti-inst.edu/> - The SETI Institute serves as the home for scientific research in the general field of Life in the Universe
- **The Club of Rome:** www.clubofrome.com – think tank
- **The Institute for Advanced Interdisciplinary Research:**
<http://www.systems.org/HTML/welcome.htm> The Institute strives to deliver to its clients strategic advantage in the global inter-linked economy monitoring at the state of the art in computer and communications technologies.
- **The OECD Forum for the Futures:** <http://www.oecd.org/sge/au/> - is committed to an interdisciplinary approach and a systemic perspective as the most appropriate way of effectively tackling longer-term future challenges in a world of increasing interdependence and accelerating change
- **The OECD Future Studies Information Base:** <http://www.oecd.org/sge/au/5ifpbase.htm> - provides details on a selection of books, papers and articles claiming to provide the key to understanding the 21st century.

- Strategic Futures International: <http://www.sffutures.com/web-lnk1.htm> - Finding who is doing what, and where, in forecasting, futures research, strategic management (Incl. Models and methods)
- The Santa Fe Institute: <http://www.santafe.edu/> - draws scientists from universities and research institutions throughout the world to pursue broad research problems. Much of the work focuses on the science of complexity
- The UK Foresight Programme: <http://www.foresight.gov.uk> - looks at possible future needs, opportunities and threats and deciding what should be done now to make sure that we are ready for the challenges of future
- The Why Files: National Science Foundation: <http://whyfiles.news.wisc.edu/index.html> – magazine
- The World Futures Studies Federation (WFSF): . <http://www.fbs.qut.edu.au/wfsf/nfwfsf.htm> - strives to be a forum where the stimulation, exchange, and examination of ideas, visions, and plans for alternative, long-term futures can take place.
- University of Hawaii: www.cl.uh.edu/futureweb – offers specialized curriculum in futures study.
- University of Houston (Institute of Futures Research): <http://www.cl.uh.edu/futureweb/> - MS program in Future Study
- World Futures Society: www.tmn.com/wfs – publishes monthly and quarterly periodicals.
- Worldwatch Institute: <http://www.worldwatch.org/> - inform policymakers and the public about emerging global problems and trends and the complex links between the world economy and its environmental support systems.